IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,990.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
28th June	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	13000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	12000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA..	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	0000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	800	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	494 or 495		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York* Trafford Hall*	7810	18 July	26 July	10 Aug.	.....
	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9009	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†....	7630	11 "	8 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw†....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5504	25 "	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers from Sailing Day. Time Route via.
Lunga .....2135 Friday 27th June 6 a.m. direct.
Dumra.....1695 Thurs. 3rd July. 9 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 3rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thurs. day the 3rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Friday, 27th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	24th July.
*Pentakota	3412	" 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
26th June, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8600..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5990	..	8th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

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TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

The New No. 5 (1912) Model Royal

THE ever-increasing demand throughout the World for a "ROYAL" Typewriter with the **Back-Spacer, Bi-Chrome Ribbon Movement, Built-in Tabulator,** and other advantages, has induced the Royal Typewriter Company, of New York to manufacture three new models, combining these improvements with the many sterling mechanical advantages which have made their No. 1 Models famous wherever Typewriters are used.

In producing these new models no expense has been spared in material or labour in one of the largest and best equipped factories ever erected in the United States. The result is the production of a typewriter which we claim to be superior to all its competitors.

It is the highest development of the Modern Visible Writing Machine.

With each "ROYAL" the following Guarantee is given :—

We guarantee that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is made of the best materials obtainable and by the most skilful workmen money can hire. That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time, at less expense for upkeep than any other Typewriter, regardless of price. We guarantee the "ROYAL" as being free from all mechanical defects, and, fair wear and tear understood, we will maintain it free of all charge for twelve months from date of purchase.—ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

No. 5 with 10 in. Carriage ... ... Rs. 335.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, TWO SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, by large European Company. Apply by letter, typewritten, stating age, speed, salary required, and when available to "STENOGRAPHER," "Bombay Gazette," Office.

JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER REQUIRED, by European Company. Quick and accurate at figures. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to Box No. 136 care of "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER. "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is no need to recommend the last part of

QUO VADIS

It speaks for itself.

Who will o'er the Downs with me?

THE DERBY.

The marvels of Science.
OUR TRAINED BEETLES
in "The Beautiful Lucanides."
6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT,

AND EVERY EVENING,

At 7 P.M. and 10 P.M.

DIRECT FROM COVENT GARDEN.

Mlle. ROSHANARA.

A bewitching performer of genuine Indian dances who has brought them to a fine art and has fascinated her London audiences.

From TO-NIGHT, a further series of

NEW DANCES

with selections from her famous Harvest Dance, Country Dance and Snake Dance.

NEW FILMS

to interest and amuse.
Including the popular "Cymbeline" of Shakespeare.
A Beautiful Song Scene,

TROPICAL MOON

By the CORPS DE BALLET.
Mme. JACKOVLEWA
in a New Repertoire of Songs.

SENSATIONAL DANCES.

by the celebrated Jackovlews, the famous Russian Trio, praised by Press and Public.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
A POWERFUL AND ENGROSSING DRAMA
SECRETS OF THE SAFE.
(3,000 Feet.)
The Most Startling and Realistic Pictures of a Railway Accident ever Filmed.
SEE THE CONVICT SETTLEMENT!
SEE THE RESCUE FROM THE FALLING HOUSE!
SEE THE GREAT RAILWAY COLLISION!
EVERY SCENE CONTAINS A REAL SENSATION.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY — PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY:

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA!

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRIC TABLE PUNKHA. REQUIRED a direct current one in exchange for an alternate one, very little used. P. H. GHUSTA, 35, Hummum Street.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED experienced newspaper REPORTER. Apply Box No. 900 "Bombay Gazette."

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
In which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 2 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large Assortment of English Provisions, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akberally Nulla Abdul Kader and others, traded under the name of Abdul Hussein and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 27th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the shop at Kasai Moholla next to the Musjid opposite Crawford Market. The following provisions, such as jam, biscuits, tart fruits, scent, soap, oils, confectionery, etc., and the furniture of the shop. etc, in small lots to suit buyers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. Goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sulemanji Mulla Abdoolalli and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Santa Cruz on SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) The right, title and interest of the above-named Insolvents, in the following vacant pieces of land:

Particulars: All the right, title and interest in the vacant pieces of land situate at Santa Cruz in Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana and bearing Survey and Pot Nos. as follows:—

Lot No.	Survey No.	Pot Nos.	Admeasuring
1	103	13	1¼ Goontha
2	„	14	3 „
3	„	15,16,17	1½,3,2½, resp.
4	„	18	5½ „
5	„	21	2 „
6	„	4	10½ „
7	94	12	2½ „
8	114	10	7½ „
9	114	pasture land	4 „
10	113	„	19 „
11	111	Pot No. 8	3½ „
12	111	„ „ 5	6½ „
13	111	„ „ 7	3½ „

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, sofas, hatstands, wall mirror brackets, cushioned seats, glass partition screens, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

The effect of the late A. N. Varley, Esq., I. C. S.—

Tables, teapoys, wardrobe, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, easy chair, meat safe, bookstands, pictures, lamps, books, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. T. C. Pennington, such as, No. 7, Remington Typewriter, Premier, gents bicycle, duplicator machine, Josts fan, office and writing tables, glassdoor book case, books, dinner waggon, chest of drawers, cupboard, revolving piano stool, iron bedstead, camp furniture, leather portmanteau and trunk, durrie carpet, wearing apparel, lamps, crockeryware, 6 chambers revolver, operaglass, small safe on stand by Godrej and Boyce, rolled gold jewellery, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Property of a European gentleman.—

1 single cylinder 6 H. P. Humberette 2 seated motor car with lamp, hoods, etc., complete in good order.

By order of the concerned.—

1 steam motor char-a-banc by Turner of Woolverhampton, Engine of Turner's miese system, 30 horse power, 12 seat including driver, in good order.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF WASTE AND FRAME FLY.

Messes. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Baug, Parel, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 a.m. the following by order of the mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Tricumdas Canjee.

Bump waste about 19 cwts.
Bump waste, only about 3½ cwts.
Frame Fly about 49 khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required a the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th Inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co.—

278 MAC } 8467-8485—19 bales each, 50 pieces. 38 inch by 38 yds. grey shirtings.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)
F. O. S (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD MCTAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly...	„ 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh etc, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bargora 1908 tons, Captain F. R. Cemmack, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 7 cabin, and 80 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain D. MacFadger, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ocean, 2460 tons, Capt. T. L. Christeansen arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc. with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 26 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison will sail to-day for Rangoon via Marnugoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Chakrata, 3,651 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Autwerp with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 24th June 1913, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henlay .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 25.

Blake .....2396 Hill... .....W A & G & Co
V. D. 15 Barjora...1908 Cammack ..M M & Co
Carthusian .. ..2576 Davies... .....T M & Co
City of Agra .. ..3093 Back...K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw ..2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Circassia ..4815 Osborne ...W and A G and Co
City of Athens...3511 Kraut .....K N and Co
City of Lahore .....4471 Mc Fee...K N and Co
Chupra ....3954 MacFadeen .....M M & Co
Dumras... ....764 Barbridge .. .. . M M & Co
Dandola .....3197 Quesada... ..Venice...S N Co
Elumoor .....2290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Elswick Hall .. ..2159 Berlin ....Port Said .. Ralli Brothers
Islami .....1604 Hughes ....T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kanfall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greaedry .. .. ..T M and Co
Luzon Maru...2978 Yamamota... ..O S Kaisha
Llanderiadoc .. ..2411 Parker ....J M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Rahrouda .....4921 Armstrong ...K N and Co
Ninian .....4063 Williams .....W & A G & C
Norfolk .....Bachley ....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .. ..M M & Co
Ocean .. .. ..2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Persia .....3779 Bartole .....A L S N Co
Rutherglen...2744 Gay... ....K N and Co
Somers.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nippon	4015	Santonhia...			A L S N Co
B Lindenfels	3545	Muller			W & A Graham & Co
C B Hindoo	3156	Groves	J Finlay and Co		
D & E Risaldar	3091	Jones...	26-6		T M & Co
G Kanzler	1965	Schopp...	Durban...	27-6	A S Co
H Portloe	1959	Roberts			G & A G & Co
K Pundua	2126	Handcock	Durban...	27-6	M M & Co
L Hild	719	Salvesen	Bangkok .	26-6	F F Campbell and Co
M Radcliffe	3675	Mathews	Hull	1-7 ..	T M & Co
M Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay			J F and Co
N Yeddo	2958	Gardiner...			S N and Co
O Benacre	1952	Jones...	Kobe.	29-6	T M & Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston			Madras 30-6... J F & Co
Q Bahrein		Grant	Arab		Strs Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Subadar	3987	Crebbin			T M & Co
2 Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	25-6	M M and Co
3 Multra	2935	Corey	Rangoon	28-16	M M & Co
4 Cairnross	2516	Hyelop	Antwerp	28-6	T M & Co
5 Taiybee	2011	Kass			A M Jeewanjee
6 Bolenfels	3590	Giese	Hamburg	28-6	W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels	3627	Heipers	Karachi	28-6	W & A G & Co
9 City of London	5693	Whish			K N & Co
10 & 11 Assaye	4359	Coldwell			P and O Co
12 & 13 India		Talbot	London	28-6	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Penny			M M and Co
15 Aviemore	2832	Koepod	Bunkura	1905	Whytehead...M M and Co
16 Capri	2717	Portunato	Kobe	28-6	R Line

Offside M

Farara	717	Feathers		S W and Co
		M W D D		
Khosron	2410	Hannah		T M and Co
		H W P D		
Ponani	552	Valiji		B S N Co
Kaveri	653	Mohomed		B S N Co
		H W V D		
Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	24-6 M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
24	Persia	Bartole.....	Kobe, May 20
	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutt June12
25	Chupra	McFadyen..	London, & Co

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders	From
25	Clan Leslie ..	Henderson..	Taticorin
	Chakrata	Smith	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Singu, Murison, for Rangoon, &c.
" Persia, Bartole, for Trieste, &c.
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Busreh, &c.
" Barjora, Commack, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Chapra, for Antwerp, &c.
" Benacre, for Rangoon, &c.
" Clan Macfarlane, for Madras.
" Elmoor, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Verwaerts" from Trieste left Aden on the 25th inst morning and is due here on the 2nd July at daylight.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Markgraf", left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Iachia", from Kobe left for Moji, Hongkong and Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—58 bales cotton waste, 248 bales cottonfly, S Raichand ; 200 cwts metal scrap, P A Kulkarni ; 4,500 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of London s—8,300 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 300 cwts kurdee seed, Volkart Bros ; 25 bales sawri cotton, H Shamjee ; 2,880 cwts oilcake, F F Campbell and Co.

Circasia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 317 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 19 cwts chutney, H Muncherji and Sons ; 600 cwts fennel seeds, B and Kraus.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—990 cwts linseed, 2,475 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

City of London s—3,964 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Circasia s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

Clan Cumming s—6,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circasia s—13 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 201 cwts gum Arabic, S K Khona.

Portloe s—10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circasia s—25 tons teak deck planks, Mckenzie's Saw Mills ; 10 bales cotton yarn, G Cotter and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton, K H Kayan and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—10 cwts mica, S Dadabhoy 100 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 6 cases empty cylinders, King King and Co ; 2 packages woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son; 1 bale cotton carpet, H Cowasji.

Clan Cumming s—100 bales sawree cotton, P Dewram ; 80 cwts hoof, Jeena and and Co; 84 cwts animal hoofs, 301 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co ; 48 bales hemp, M Lalchand and Co.

Mahronda s—121 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,190 cwts rapeseed, 702 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clarissa Radcliffe s—4,285 cwts cottonseed, 2,500, cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Cairnross s—29 cwts logs of wood, P A. Kulkarni.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cairnross s—105 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbheram and Co.

Yeddo s—315 cwts gum kodaya, R Damji and Co; 52 cwts gum Arabic, R Damji and Co ; 30 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co ; 1,000 cwts bone dust, C Mody and Co.

Clan Macfarlane s—1,500 tons manganes ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—60 casks goat skins, E N Stein ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

Llandendod s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate.

Wachtfels s—52 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Rotenfels s—1,601 cwts groundnut cake, R Jiwandas and Co ; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

Nippon s—1,370 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 385 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 155 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—464 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders.)

Elswick Hall s—11,440 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Assay s—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

Steamer Nippon from Trieste, Agent, A L S N Co, —1 bundle 1 bag Coffee, 29 cases Clocks, 939 cases, 6 casks lampware, 2 cases Gum olibanum, 9 cases glass sheets, 11 cases glass plates, 34 cases glass beads, 56cases glass bottles, 3,603 cases glass bangles and rings, 1,686 cases, 290 barrels nails, 63 bundles, 3 cases ivory, 2 cases skins, 30 bundles candles, 4 cases beer, 1 case champagne, 9 barrels wine, 1 case honey, 300 cases hollow glass ware 2 cases cheese, 150 bags almonds 2,00 casesfigs, 50 cases currants, 1,651 bales 946 cases paper, 5 cases twine, 4 cases colour, 41 cases aniline colour, 10 cases, 2,850 bags sugar 100 cases soap, 20 cases soap toilet, 393 cases 231 bales cotton goods, 39 bales 29 cases cotton yarn, 26 cases cotton and silk, 2 cases cotton and liven, 24 boras cotton, 7 cases silk goods, 138 cases silk yarn, 25 cases 5 bales, woolen goods, 9 cases woolen yarn, 1 prel gold coins, 3 prel coins, 3,494 pieces Sawn deal wood, 4 cases cigars, 6 cases cigarettes.

Steamer Rutherglen from Middles orough, London, via Karachi, Agents, K. Nixon, and Co.—13 cases sulphuric acid, 9 cases bottles, 1 bale twine, 10 barrels 20 drums linseed oil, 12 cases cotton goods, 1 case biscuits.

Steamer Ocean from Calcutta, Agents, The Bombay Co.—6,040 tons coal,

Steamer Persia from Kobe, Agents, A L S N Co.—8 cases cotton, 178 bundles sandalwood, 470 bundles rattans, 1,736 pieces planks.

Steamer Chapra from London, Agent, M M and Co.—1 case coffee, 116 drums linseed oil, 5 barrels lubricating oil, 23 cases 30 drums oil varnish, 5 drums nut oil, 720 barrels greese, 37 cases beer, 300 cases gin, 104 cases wine, 1 case perfumed spirits, 1 barrel soda ash, 2 quarter case port, 5 cask bottles, 11 cases hollow glass, 14 cases 18 casks lampware, 1 pipe madeira wine, 9 cases sulphuric acid, 33 cases castor oil, 198 pigs lead, 120 kegs red lead, 1,538 kegs 301 drums 2 cases paint and colour, 1 cask 2 cases gum, 70 drums turpentine, 4,100 cask cement, 20 cases 36 runlets pitch and tar, 27 cases soap, 18 cases toilet soap, 1 case 1 bale cotton goods, 4 bales 1 case cotton and woolens, 1 case woolens, 4 cases silk, 351 cases 3 kegs oilman store, 2 casks 1 case milk, 179 case biscuits, 133 cases provisions, 17 cases syrup, 16 cases sugar, 2 cases fish plates, 18 cases confectionery, 17 bales yarn, 1 case locks, 39 cases, 340 packages 87 bales peper, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACOB.—At Simla, on the 15th June, the wife of R. M. Jacob, 130th K.G.O. Baluchis (J R.), of a son.

WAGSTAFF.—At Arcadia, Simla, on the 11th June, the wife of Capt. C. M. Wagstaff, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MOLYNEUX.—At St. Roche's, Coonor, on the 25th May, the wife of the late Major E. J. M. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

GILLAN.—On 20th June, in his 79th year, the Rev. George Green Gillan, M.A., D.D., Minister of the Parish of Carmunnock, formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, and Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Harwood Football League, All Blacks vs. Grant Medicals, Co-operage, 5-45.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Avarice is a murderer to the avaricious.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya' with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s.s "India" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, per extra s. s. Konzler will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 27th June 1913 at 11 a. m. (S. T.). Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 30th June 1913 at 11-30 a. m. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., on Public Spirit at 6 p.m. to-day at the residence of Mrs. Ashton Street, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

FAREWELL AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.—Professor H. F. King of the First Year Draughtsmen's Class of the Sir J. J. School of Art is going Home. In his honour a farewell gathering of the Students of the School was held yesterday in the Hall, when Mr. J. Mercer presided. Mr. Taraporewalla requested the Chairman to present to Mr. King a silver tray on behalf of the Students.

SCHOOLMASTER'S COURAGE.

PRESENTATION FOR BRAVERY AT PALITANA.

BHOWNAGAR, June 23.

Our Kathiawar correspondent writes:—

A meeting was held at Palitana the other day, when Mr. Hirji Khetsi, a wealthy merchant, presented Mr. Cooverji, schoolmaster, with a gold medal, a silver pendant with suitable inscriptions and a "goolabdani" (rose sprinkler) in recognition of his efforts in rescuing 20 boys of the boarding school at Palitana during the recent floods. His servant Ram also received a purse containing Rs. 700 for the assistance which he gave to his master on the same occasion.

About 600 huts are in course of construction at the expense of Jain subscribers, whilst 400 more have been ordered to be erected by Captain Strong, who has been unremitting in his efforts to look after the wants of poor distressed people.

ASSISTANCE FROM GONDAL.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Gondal was held on the 22nd instant under the auspicies of the "Gondal Mitra Mandal" under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. V. Patwari, Diwan Saheb of the Gondal State, to collect funds for the Palitana disaster. A subscription list was circulated and Rs. 750 were collected on the spot.

It was then announced by the President that H. H. the Thakore Saheb had subscribed with his usual philanthrophy and kindness of heart Rs. 5,000 and Her Highness the Rani Saheba Rs. 500.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAIN FALL IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 25.

There has been a slight strengthening of the Arabian Sea monsoon current, and the Bay current has given somewhat more rain in Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, west of United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, west and West Coast; and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Punjab and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in North Madras and Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, three inches; Molmein and Bassein, two; Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga and Patna, four; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore and Dehra Dun, two ; Bareilly, one and a half ; Veraval, two; Seoni, one and half; Nagpur, six; Bombay, three; Waltair one. There are indications of the formation of another disturbance off Orissa and the coast. With the exception of few stations in Punjab the temperature is either equal to or below normal over the whole country.

Forecast :—Increase in rainfall in northern half of the Peninsula.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Ocean," Captain T. L. Christeansen, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta reports having experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In cts.	St G's. Hospl In. cts.
Previously registered	17·48	17·09	15·39
Wednesday, 25th June	2·91	2·58	2·14
Total	20·43	19·67	17·53
Same date last year	0·01	0·05	0·00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 25.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corrd'g. to date. In. cts.	Corrd'g. Total. 1911	Corrd'g. Total. 1912.
Cumballa Hill,	2 30	13 42	9 80	10 21

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 25th June	Total up-to-date,
In cts.	In. cts.
3 62	20 33

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 24th	92·8	80·0	...	...
Jask ..	94·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat 24th ...	97·3	86·1	...	...
Multan ..	110·8	87·0	...	0·27
Rawalpindi ..	103·9	84·1	...	3·92
Lahore ..	104·4	88·2	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	109·5	84·5	...	2·12
Ambala ...	?	74·9	0·17	4·17
Delhi ...	103·0	75·8	0·26	3·88
Agra ...	101·5	79·0	0·26	0·78
Mainpuri ...	102·8	82·1	...	0·18
Jhansi ..	103·6	81·0	...	0·28
Cawnpore ..	93·6	74·0	1·92	2·96
Allahabad ...	95·6	80·0	...	3·85
Jacobabad ...	113·1	84·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	91·0	83·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	90·1	80·2	...	2·70
Jaipur ...	99·2	79·1	...	3·26
Kotah ...	97·6	81·6	0·04	0·90
Bhuj ...	97·5	81·5	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	89·8	83·2	...	1·95
Veraval ...	84·6	74·8	2·15	9·05
Rajkot ...	93·1	73·8	...	6·65
Bhavnagar Para.	90·5	77·8	...	5·03
Surat ...	84·4	76·6	0·12	11·84
Ahmedabad ...	87·6	73·7	0·25	6·10
Deesa ...	94·8	76·9	...	2·81
Neemuch ...	85·9	71·0	0·28	3·52
Indore ...	86·1	73·1	0·04	6·35
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	74·3	0·20	6·75
Saugor ...	92·8	71·6	0·44	7·66
Hoshangabad ...	94·6	73·4	0·60	3·87
Khandwa ...	87·2	76·1	...	7·67
Akola ...	88·7	74·5	...	4·81
Amraoti ...	86·8	73·3	0·08	8·39
Nagpur ...	88·6	70·8	5·71	9·33
Chanda ...	88·0	75·0	0·02	4·53
Raipur ...	94·7	74·6	0·24	4·76
BOMBAY ...	81·3	75·7	2·72	14·13
Ratnagiri ...	86·8	74·9	...	20·73
Mormugao ...	87·0	75·2	0·15	3·89
Karwar ...	84·7	76·0	0·48	21·75
Malvan ...	87·9	78·1	...	4·27
Ahmednagar ...	77·6	69·6	...	9·91
Poona ...	79·5	71·3	0·05	8·24
Sholapur ...	82·3	69·1	...	4·61
Bijapur ...	87·2	70·3	...	3·53
Belgaum ...	79·3	67·5	0·15	7·13
Aurangabad ...	79·9	68·2	0·13	0·59
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	84·4	72·7	0·18	?
Hyderabad ...	87·3	73·7	...	3·46
Mangalore ...	88·3	76·3	...	25·44
Calicut ...	85·3	76·1	0·34	23·68
Cochin ...	85·7	75·2	0·18	19·79
Colombo ...	85·0	77·0	0·01	5·22
Masulipatam ...	97·8	80·2	...	1·18
Bellary ...	95·5	75·3	...	0·87
Cuddapah ...	101·0	75·0	...	0·29
Madras ...	103·5	82·0	...	0·13
Bangalore ...	86·8	64·8	...	2·46
Coimbatore ...	90·9	73·3	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	99·6	75·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	102·7	80·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Ambala has had 0·17" and Delhi 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at the other stations; minimum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall but in excess in the southwest and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Agra has had 0·26" and Cawnpore 1·92". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Mainpuri; night temperature is in defect at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind, lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in west Central India and south Kathiawar; Neemuch has had 0.28", Veraval 2·15", Ahmedabad 0·25", and Surat 0·12": Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Bhuj; night temperature is also below normal at Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·20", Saugor 0·43", Hoshangabad 0·60', Nagpur 5·71" and Raipur 0·54"; Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts and in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·72". Mormugao 0·15" and Karwar 0·48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·18" of rain and Belgaum 0·15'. Skies are moderarely to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the east half of the Central Provinces, the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab and in Gujarat with the exception of the extreme northern districts. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces, west Central India, south Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. There has thus been an extension of rainfall into the United Provinces and the Punjab and an increase in the area of precipitation in the east Central Provinces but a decrease over the rest of the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula and Gujarat. The amounts of rainfall recorded has also decreased, only six stations reporting precipitation exceeding half an inch to-day as against sixteen stations yesterday.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the eastern half of the Central Provinces; local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the east Punjab; some showers in west Central India, the Bombay Deccan and possibly Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 25th June, 1913, was 29·814 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenériffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Videna, Serria, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnnilane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Kratova, Kitcheko, Vizes (Kesoprula), Bouchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (21-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office closed at Scutari (24-6-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Mateilin, Thasos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psera may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2 6-13)

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Azila are subject to long delays and should be at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Mete'ene are now connected by cable and open to international services. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (21-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne restored 21-6-13)

Cable Fort de France Paramaribo interrupted telegrams for French and Dutch Guiana are sent by Southern routes via Salmon.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

O.S. 245-13—Manchersnaw J. S. Mody and another vs. P. D. Mody and others, Ardeshir Mulla.

1005-12—D. J. Mantri, Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ld, Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.

550-11—Matubai J. and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand, Shamrao M. and H. Manchersha and N.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld ; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

594-12—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

622-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.

262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.

441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 24. BOMBAY, June 25,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 1-8	1-8	
£1 do. Rentes.	83 3-4		unchgd
£1 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	82 3-4		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 5-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 15-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 7-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 11-16		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do, 7 day Market Loans- ...	4 1-4	3-4	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business.
Futures Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800 "
Imports ... 21,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·72—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·10—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·47	6 46	6 17
+02	+03	+03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·26	6 20	6·17
+03	+01	+03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·15	6·15	6·16	6·17
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York 11 a.m., July 12·02, Oct. 11·47.
New York official Noon call July 12·00 Oct. 11·45.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·44, Oct. 11·56.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	6,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3,800
" Exports to Great Britain ..	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton	12·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·99—01	
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·44+03	

Advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8+1-16
Futures month of July ... 12·41+03
" Futures month of Oct. ... 11·51+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, June 24.

During June-July and August cotton market closes Saturday 12 o'clock noon opens Monday 11 a.m.
Market closed owing to Holidays on July 11th and 12th.

Liverpool, June 24.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very dull and little doing.
Tone Cloths Quiet but steady.
Weft American "54" ... 11 13-16
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 19 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C ... 10 1-4
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 3
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-2
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 13 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 45 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 5 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 1-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
months ... ... July-August.
Water Twist American 30s. 10 pence.
" " " 40s. 11 1-8
Mule " " " 40s. 11
" " " 50s. 12 3-4
" " " 60s. 14 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2
" " " 50s. 17
" " " 60s. 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi 37 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi 37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... June July.
London—Value.

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Nominal.
Barletto Russo ... Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-2 July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 60 3-4—1-4
Do, Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 3 4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports. - Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do, Months— ... June-July.
Do, Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex ship ... 45 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ... June-July.
Do, Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44-3
London—June-July—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 1-4 unchgd.
Do, Months— ... June-July.
Do, Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Sellers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-14-9+0-2-9 July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 7-8+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 8 1-2 unchgd.
June-July—Sellers—Quieter.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 3-4+7-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Worsley Hall," "Avristan."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 3—3-4d.
Do, Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Business on a limited scale.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... } Neglected.
Months of Shipments ... }
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 7 1-2—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet quiet. Closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 3 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
Java Sugar.—Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [June 25TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Silver	Rs. 11	London	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	62	72,483
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	83	99,175

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June 6 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged and there has been some enquiry at current rates for T. T. and Demand, and some bills have been placed at our quotations.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do, do Francs	...1'0 1-4
Do, do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...194 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the near settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day, remaining steady at the advance to the close.
We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 1 0	
Settlement	... " 95 0 0	Buyers.
2nd "	... " 95 15 0	to 96 0 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday the market for bar silver in London was dull and prices declined I-8 both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 5-8 and 26 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 57¾. The local market opened at 68 ex-duty for the settlement and advanced to 68 1-8. Closing prices for ready and the next settlement are given below.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24	0 0
Australian Gold	... " 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... " 68	3 0
1st Settlement	... " 68	4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... " 77	9 0
1st Settlement March	... " 77	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO:—"Market steady and looks as though the decline has been checked. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Our Galveston friends wire:—Recent showers are beneficial. Grass being kept under, plant has a good tap root."

WELD AND CO:—"Narrow steady market. Crop accounts continue favourable. Liverpool Egyptian market weak. Egyptian crop prospects very good."

CHAS. WILLIAMS:—"Crop accounts are generally favourable. The weather continues very favourable. We expect a temporary decline."

After fluctuating during the day the American Markets yesterday closed irregular, New Orleans being the steadier markets with futures 3 and 5 points up and spot 1-16 up. The decline has received a check, but crop and weather reports are still very favourable, and the near future remains uncertain. The local market opened steadier with prices Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there is still little business doing for forward delivery. Business in ready cotton at Colaba was slack, owing to rain interfering with sampling.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Fcol M. G Broach	... Rs. 232	Mar.
G. G. H. C. Bengals	... " 242	Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach ..	...	245 June
do. Kumgaon Akola..	257	do
do. Bengal	... 242	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	... 274	do
Good M G Coompta	... 283	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 276	do
Good H. G. Westerns	... 239	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 233	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·6	6·45	6·36
—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·25	6·19	6·15
—01	—01	—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·15	6 15	6 16
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7 7	0 B.T.
September	... " 8 6	6 R.T.
May 1914	... " 8 14	3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 13	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	" 8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	" 49	0 0
Yellow Higunghat "	65	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad "	64	0 0

POPPY SEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 51 8 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
Tone—Quiet.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept, " 5 9 9 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 10 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	65 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	70

MILLS.

China	...	787 1-2
David	...	585
Empress	...	1·7 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	547 1-2
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3,210
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1,405

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		203 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy		230
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,472 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Treacher and Co		520

RAILWAY.

Gujrat Ry	...	121 1-2
Tapti Valley	...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	7,572	bales.
Wheat	81,920	cwts.
Linseed	28,043	"
Rapeseed	6,052	"
Gingellyseed	4,146	"
Poppyseed	183	"
Groundnuts	1,088	"
Castorseed	11,825	"
Rice	1,931	"
Myrabollams	2,995	"
Cottonseed	6,440	"
Mowrasseed	3,786	"
Gram	2 604	"
Joowar	52	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	53	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	6,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	4,0 0 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·30
Future Cotton at New York July	... ... 11·99— 1
Future Cotton at New York December	... ... 11·44+02
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	... .
Futures closing tone	... Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced early on spinners said to be bidding more freely, declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12·10-16 + 1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	... 12·41+ 3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—December	... 11·51+ 5
Future closing tone.—	... Steady

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	800 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	12,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. O. I. F.	... ...	5
Coconada Ginned—London O. I. F.	... ...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9·60
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 11-16 1.
Good Bengal	... ...	5 8-32d.
F. G. Bengal	... ...	5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal	... ...	5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool O. I. F.	... ...	6 1.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bauerermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	14 1-2
Weft 32's	... ...	14 3-4
Twist 36	... ...	10 1-2
Twist 42	... ...	11 5-8
Twist American 60...	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—	.....	
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·72—2

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,

June-July ...	... ...	6·47+ 2
July-Aug ...	... ...	6·46 + 3
Aug.-Sept ...	... ...	6·37 + 3
Sept.-Oct ...	... ...	6·26 + 3
Oct.-Nov. ...	... ...	6·20 + 3
Nov.-Dec. ...	... ...	6 18 + 2
Dec.-Jan. ...	... ...	6·15 + 2
Jan.-Feb. ...	... ...	6·15 + 2
Feb.-Mch. ...	... ...	6·18 + 2

MANCHESTER, June 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet with higher tendency—Shirting Dhooties are easier and less enquiry.

LONDON, June 24.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn. 44 3 Sellers

Do. Bombay ex ship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ... 45 10 1-2 "
Do, La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet but steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.. June— £ 24-7-6 "
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Antwerp... 63 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 46 9 "
Do, Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 51 3 "
Do, Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 51 9 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ... £6-12-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London. .....

LONDON, June 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers. June-July—London... 37 7 1-2 "
Do, F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London... 37 3 "
Do. Club No, 2,, June-July—London ... 37 7 1-2 "
Do, Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... May—37 4 1-2 Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July— 35 6 "
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do, Red Graded American per central (L'pool) ... July 7 5 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...3,000,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London— .....

LONDON, June 24.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ... Aug. 9 5 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg, Oct-Dec 9 7 " Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 18 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ... Unquoted
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 7 1-4 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 24.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Value
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta June .. 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec... 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June .. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi .....
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, June 24

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	Mutilated
" Best English Selected.	do
" Braziers	78 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	19 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	Mutilated
Yellow Metal	6 13-16d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	10 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 0 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 15 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 18 3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3 19 0
Lead Pig English	21 10 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	26 5-8
" 2 months hence ...	26 15-16
Tone of Market— Quiet —	Quiet—No buyers

LONDON, June 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	26 5-8
Silver 2 Months ...	23 15 16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 83 2-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87
Sterling loan	£ 87
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·42 1-2
New York (Demand Bills)	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans 3 1 4	
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 3-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, June 24.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 89
Do. TN Spot July dely. 89
Do TN Spot Aug. dely. Mutilated
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot .. Steady
Do. do TN Futures .....

LIVERPOOL, June 25,

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·47	6·46
July-Aug....	6·43	6·45
Aug.-Sept...	6 37	6·36
Sept.-Oct....	6·26	6·25
Oct.-Nov....	6·20	6·19
Nov.-Dec....	6 16	6·15
Dec-Jan....	6·15	6·14
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·15	6·14
Feb.-Mar....	6 16	6·15

Prices taken at 10 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, June 23.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 21st June 1913, by Council Bills* ... £ 5,363,736
Balance to be remitted from 22nd June 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...£ 16,286,264

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	288
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1710
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	835
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	235
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2115
China ...	1000	1000	...	787½
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1472½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	703
Crescent ...	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	547½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Ballough ...	500	500	15	400
Hirabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1360
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1355
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1475
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	163½
Presidency ...	100	100	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	745
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	100	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1710
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	360
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	623

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sirdar Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	141
Do. Mpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ "	138
Central Provinces..	25		4	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	121½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi) ..	1100	1100	45	525
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore..	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	5 p. c.	170
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

LITIGATION OVER PROPERTY.

QUESTION OF ADOPTED SON'S LEGALITY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr Justice Shah in the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an application in which Rachappa Subrao Desai, Inamdar of Chinchali, asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor, who had decided that the District Judge of Belgaum had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal and that the appeal lay to the High Court.

Originally the suit was filed by Sidappa at Belgaum in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge against the present petitioner, Rachapa, asking that the plantiff, as the legally adopted son of the late Venkatrao, might be declared to be the owner of the property of Venkatrao and for an injunction against the defendant not to obstruct the plaintiff in the enjoyment of the property. The property was valued at Rs. 69,016. The Subordinate Judge tried the suit, and held that the plaintiff was the adopted son of Venkatrao, and a decree was passed in his favour.

Rachappa, the defendant, appealed to the District Judge of Belgaum against this order. The plaintiff there raised an objection that the appeal lay not to the District Judge but to the High Court, because the suit had been tried in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Belgaum under that Court's special jurisdiction. The District Judge held that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction either under the special jurisdiction or under the ordinary jurisdiction. He also held that the claim of adoption set up by the plaintiff was not proved and therefore disallowed his claim.

The plaintiff then appealed to the High Court claiming, among other things that the appeal from the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum lay to the High Court and that the District Court of Belgaum had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the said decree.

DISTRICT COURT'S DECREES REVERSED.

The appeal was subsequently heard by the then Acting Chief Justice Sir N. G Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor. They reversed the decree of the District Court of Belgaum and held that the District Court had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal and that the appeal lay to the High Court.

The defendant applied to the High Court for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the said decree. Meanwhile the memorandum of appeal originally presented by the defendant to the District Judge were ordered to be returned to the defendant to enable him to present it to the High Court.

Mr. Rustum D. N. Wadia with Mr. Padhye appeared for the defendant, the appellant Rachappa and Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram represented the plaintiff.

In delivering judgment, their Lordships stated that the present petitioner was the defendent in the original suit. One of the questions raised in the suit was whether the appeal lay to the District Judge or not. The plaintiff contended before the District Judge that his Honour had no jurisdiction and moved accordingly. His application was refused. The District Judge went on with the appeal and reversed the decree of the first court. The plaintiff made a second appeal to the High Court on the ground that the District Judge had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor decided that that ground must be allowed. The suit being within the special jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum it was held that no appeal lay to the District Judge. Their Lordships had accordingly reversed the decision of the District Judge and ordered the memorandum of appeal presented to the District Judge to be returned to the defendant in order that it might be presented to the High Court. Since that decision the appeal was presented to the High Court and this was pending. In the meantime the defendant asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court that the District Judge was not competent to decide the appeal. It appeared to their Lordships that the defendant's appeal was still pending in their court and it might be decided adversely to the plaintiff and in favour of the present applicant, and in that event there would be no need to carry the case to the Judicial Committee.

The order that was made by their Lordships was that the present petition should stand over until the appeal pending in their court was disposed off.

MORTGAGED JEWELLERY.

MAGISTRATES UNWARRANTED ACTION.

The appeal filed by Sonalal Lallubhai Banker and Gordhandas Keshowlal against the order of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the appellants under Sections 213 and 214 of the Indian Penal Code and fined them Rs. 300 each, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, at the Bombay High Court.

In this suit the accused were charged by Mr. Herant Odian, a diamond merchant, under Sections 213 and 214 of the Indian Penal Code. Sonalal was charged with having restored property worth Rs. 12,000 pledged with him by one Manilal Mohanlal to Gordhandas Keshowlal in consideration of the latter not proceeding against Manilal Mohanlal in a criminal court. The second appellant was charged with having obtained the restitution of the property to himself from Sonalal in consideration of his not proceeding against Manilal.

The facts of the case are that a Hindu named Manilal owed Rs. 20,580 to the complainant. The said Manilal mortgaged to the first accused a quantity of jewellery, on which the said Manilal gave to the complainant a second charge. The jewellery pledged to the first accused contained a quantity of valuables which Manilal had obtained "jangad" (on approval) from the second accused. The second accused being informed of the said mortgage, demanded the return of the articles by an agreement made in September 1911 under which the property was returned by the first accused to the second. Another document was executed at the same time under the terms of which, in consideration of the said property being returned, the second accused bound himself not to prosecute the said Manilal on the charge of criminal breach of trust. The property so returned was property over which the complainant had a second charge. The complainant therefore alleged that the two accused by compounding a non-compoundable offence had been guilty of an offence punishable under Section 213 of the Indian Penal Code.

Manilal was also prosecuted for criminal breach of trust and was acquitted by Mr. Kemp, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The present accused were then tried and convicted by Mr. Aston, hence this application.

Mr. S.G. Welinkar, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., solicitors, appeared for the first appellant. Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Rustom J. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, solicitors, appeared for the second appellant, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown, and Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant.

It was contended for the accused that the principal accused, Manilal, having been acquitted, the charge against the other accused (the appellants) could not stand.

It was argued that Mr. Aston had reviewed the judgment of Mr. Kemp and having perused of the evidence recorded in the case against Manilal had expressed an opinion that Manilal, though acquitted, was guilty of criminal breach of trust.

The Court held that Mr. Aston could not, in that way, review the judgment of his predecessor. The principal accused, Manilal, having been acquitted of the principal charge of criminal breach of trust the case against the present appellants must fail. The Court allowed the appeal and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

A BROACH SUIT.

APPLICATION TO TAKE IT TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL REJECTED.

Further hearing of the application of Mr. N. H. Anklesaria for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Bombay High Court, which dismissed the suit, in which the appellant had prayed for the taking of accounts from Ginwalla and others, came on before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday.

The suit was brought originally in the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Broach for the taking of certain accounts from the defendants, and for a decree for the amount that might be found due by them to the plaintiffs. The suit was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge, but on appeal to the District Judge, a decree was passed for the plaintiff. The High Court reversed the District Court's judgment and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit.

The applicant now applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council by granting him a certificate that the value of the subject matter of the suit, and the value of the subject matter of the appeal to the Privy Council was Rs. 10,000 and upwards, as required by a section of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Jayakar, instructed by Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, appeared for the applicant, while Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Mulla and Mr. M. K. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, represented the respondent.

Mr. Jayakar said that the value of the suit was more than Rs. 10,000, although for the purposes of the payment of court fees the suit was valued at Rs. 101 only under the Suits Valuation Act. It was a suit for accounts and the applicant did not know what would be the result of it, and therefore the suit was valued at only Rs. 101. At the time of the filing of the suit the applicant did not know the market value, but now the accounts had been examined by an accountant, and he had put in an affidavit to show that some three or four lakhs of rupees would be found due to the plaintiff. Council pointed out Order 45, Rule 5, of the Civil Procedure Code which empowered the Court to direct an inquiry as to the market value of a suit.

Mr. Setalwad contended that the value of the suit was much below the appealable value. The plaintiff at the time of obtaining the probate alleged that the estate could not be valued at more than Rs. 1,000 and thus obtained an exemption from payment of the probate duty. The accounts claimed were in respect of the same estate. The applicant had valued the suit at Rs. 101. only for the purposes of court fees. The decision of the Privy Council cited by Mr. Jayakar had no bearing on this case. That was a case for land, and the Court Fees Act made it obligatory on a party to value a suit for land at so many times the assessment. The assessment might be low, and it did not show the market value of the land. The present suit was a suit for accounts, and the applicant could have valued the suit at more than Rs. 101.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT FROM A POST OFFICE.

BHAMTA'S TEST FOR MATRIMONY.

Three Bhamtas named Dagdu Mallari, Hira Babaji and Amruta Budhaji were charged by Inspector Spiers before Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a parcel containing 300 sovereigns from the Kalbadevi Post Office.

The facts are that on the 26th of May last one Hajarimal Ruttonchand sent four parcels of sovereigns to the Kalbadevi Post Office to be sent up-country. The parcels were placed on the counter of the Post Office to be given to the parcel clerk. A few minutes afterwards one of the parcels containing 300 sovereigns was missed, and the matter was reported to the police. On the 3rd of June the police raided the Bhamtas quarters in Chinchpogli and Kamatipura and recovered 47 sovereigns, which had been buried. Then, after further searches, more sovereigns, which had been buried at the top of Worli hill, were recovered, making the total amount recovered 140 sovereigns.

The first accused had been released from the reformatory only 20 days before the theft. He was to have been married on the day following that on which he was arrested. It is said that the custom among the Bhamtas is that one should do some deed of daring before he can win a girl, and the first accused had arranged the marriage after this theft.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused, who was the principal offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the other two to three and five months respectively.

MEAN TRICK ON A WIFE.

One Poonja Narayan was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court with personating a cousin of his named Rama Baga and obtaining from the Post Office a money order addressed to the latter.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused wrote a letter to Rama's wife in her husband's name, asking her to send thirty rupees by money order. Rama's wife was then at her home up-country, and only a couple of days before, she had received ten rupees from her husband. She sent the money and along with it wrote a letter to her husband asking why he required the money then. Rama, on receipt of the letter, went to the Post Office and enquired for the money order and was told that the money had already been paid. It was found that the accused had signed the money order in Rama's name and received the money from the postman. The accused was immediately arrested and the whole of the money was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate considering that he had not profited by his crime and that this was his first offence, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION CASE.

At the adjourned hearing of the above case, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagon, the accused Ahmed Haji Omar and Noor Mahomed Haji Dada put in their written statements pleading not guilty and arguments were made for and against the framing of a charge.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the Corporation. Mr. Payne and Mr. Kanga for the first accused and Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, Mr. Sorabji Kapadia and Mr. Baptista for the second accused.

In his written statement, the first accused stated that his age was only sixteen and that he was fresh from school, having left only seven months ago. He was employed by the firm of his maternal uncle, Mr. Ali Mahomed Ismail, who were dealers in cutlery, and was getting Rs. 10 a month. He was ignorant of the rules governing elections, nor had he at any time taken any part in elections or voted for any one. On the 5th of June he was asked by Ahmed Suleman, his master's munim, to go with one Kassam Hussein and was asked to do what he was told. He went with Kassam Hussein and signed a paper in the name of Kassam Haji Moti. He was perfectly unaware that he was exercising a vote for a Municipal election. He was ignorant of the effect the paper would have and did not understand what voting meant. In signing this he thought that he was not doing any wrong as it was usual in their business to sign the names of persons on whose behalf they were recovering moneys, and to call themselves by their names, and in the present case he thought that he was only obeying the lawful orders of his superiors in an ordinary matter of business. He had no intention to commit any fraudulent act and he was innocent and might be discharged.

PRAYED FOR DISCHARGE.

In the second accused's statement, which Mr. Davar read, it was stated that he was a merchant and did business in tobacco. His partner Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria had requested him to try and get some votes for Mr. J. B. Petit, and in accordance with that request he had spoken to several gentlemen. Dr. Sukhia, who was working for Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy also saw accused in the company of Mr. Byramji, and requested the accused to help him to secure votes for Mr. Byramji. The accused refused to do so, and this irritated Dr. Sukhia. On the polling day Dr. Sukhia had a row with him. Dr. Sukhia asked him to leave the booth, saying that the accused was influencing voters. He declined to go away and they quarrelled. On the 4th of June he gave the names of four voters to Kassam Hussein, and asked him to take these voters to the booth, as he was living at Mahim and his wife was very ill. On polling day he went to the booth about 12-30 p. m. He saw Mr. Dadiba Billimoria there, who informed him that Mr. Balubhoy T. Desai had not come to vote. As he had secured Mr. Balubhoy's vote for Mr. Petit, he went to call Mr. Balubhoy about 1 p. m. He waited for Mr. Balubhoy at the Esplanade Police Court for about twenty or twenty-five minutes as he was expecting a case in which he was concerned to be called on in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, and then Mr. Desai accompanied him to the booth. He went with Mr. Balubhoy to the table, where Mr. Petit's agents were sitting, and introduced Mr. Balubhoy to them. At that time he noticed a discussion going on at the table of one of the polling officers, between the polling officer and the first accused whom he then saw for the first time. Thereupon he left Mr. Balubhoy with Mr. Petit's agents and went near the polling officer's table. He had not seen the first accused at all before then, nor had he ever spoken to the first accused or asked him to do anything about voting in the name of Kassam Haji Moti nor did he help him in any way. Until then he did not even know that he had come to vote for Kassam Haji Moti. Mr. Byramji seeing him said that Kassam Moti was dead. Accused said he was not dead, and he had heard that he was in Bombay. He pleaded innocence and prayed for a discharge.

His Worship, after hearing counsel, framed charges against the accused, the first accused for forgery and giving false information, the second accused for abetment.

Mr. Davar then cross-examined Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Cadell stated that he was not at the polling booth, when the incident occurred. He believed there were only two or three challenges in the course of that election. There was no other case of impersonation except this. He took statements of different witnesses before he started the prosecution. One of those statements was that of Mr. Dadiba Billimoria. He handed all the statements to the municipal solicitor. He had conversation with Dr. Sukhia in connection with this matter. The prosecution was not started under Dr. Sukhia's advice. Dr. Sukhia was the first man who spoke to him on the matter. He was one of the witnesses on whom Mr. Cadell relied most. When Dr. Sukhia spoke to him, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy was not with him. He was not interested in either of the candidates. Every one of the polling officers was a Municipal servant. He did not know whether he had powers to appoint outsiders as polling officers.

The paper handed to him was a register showing the names of those to whom voting papers had been issued.

In re-examination by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cadell stated that the usual course was that the polling officer, before issuing a vote paper, asked the name of the person who came to vote, and took his signature on the paper.

The case was adjourned till the 9th of July.

MRS. ELEONORA WADIA.

Mrs. Eleonora Wadia, formerly Miss Poppy Hammond of the Gaiety Theatre, London, who was recently a party in a case in the Bombay High Court, appeared at the Cinema de Luxe last night in a selection from the musical comedy "The Dollar Princess." She was hissed by two Parsees sitting in back seats but their demonstration was quickly ended at the instance of the attendants. The remainder of a large audience cordially applauded.

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G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday evening at the Hospital, Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., presiding.

The following report for the year 1912 was presented and adopted:—

The annual accounts show that, owing to the increase in the staff of nurses and in the food allowances and pay of servants to attend on the nurses in the quarters provided for them, the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the whole establishment maintained by the Association has increased from Rs. 6,397-10-6 in 1911 to Rs. 10,106 in 1912. Other expenses have been reduced to a minimum and the honorary secretary worked without a clerk in order to save the Association expense. Against this extra expenditure the Association is able to set an increase in the grant-in-aid received from Government amounting to Rs. 819-8-0 and an increase in the subscriptions received of Rs. 1,270. The net result of the working of the Association for the year was a deficit of Rs. 268-15-3, which had to be met from the balance to the credit of the Association. This gives a more flattering view of the financial state of the Association than is really the case. A liberal contribution of Rs. 2,000 from the Wadia Trustees was responsible for the increase in the sum of subscriptions received, and without this there would have been a considerable fall in the contributions received from the public. Under the orders of the Surgeon General the accounts of all nursing associations are in future to be made out for the twelve months from 1st April to 31st March of each year and the Association's accounts will in future be shown for this period annually. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson again kindly audited the Association's accounts free of charge. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir worked as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Association during 1912.

5. The Committee appeal to the large employers of labour in Bombay for assistance in carrying on the work of the Association.

The Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital treated over 13,000 cases in the year and had an average of 117 in-patients. Most of these patients belong to the labouring classes who cannot afford to pay anything for their treatment or nursing.

It is now recognized throughout the world that a properly-equipped hospital should possess an efficient nursing staff The Association has now commenced to supply this want for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and the Committee urgently hope that they will be enabled by the generosity of the public of Bombay to maintain the nursing establishment at its present strength during 1913 and to strengthen their financial position in view of furure contingencies.

The subscriptions received in the year under report were:—Government grant-in-aid, Rs. 5,027; The Trustees of the Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 2,200; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 1,200; The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Rs. 200; The Millowners' Association, Rs. 250; Messrs. Wallace & Co., The British India Steam Navigation Company, Col. J. G. Hojel, The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. The Bombay Company, each Rs. 100; Mr. E. L. Sale, Rs. 75; Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Sir Henry E. Procter, Messrs. Phipson & Co., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Naro tam M. Goculdas, each Rs. 50; R. W. H. Rs. 25; Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 15.

After the adoption of the report and the accounts for the past year, Sir Sassoon David said that the Committee had met with a great deal of difficulty in order to maintain the nursing establishment, owing to the addition to the nursing staff. He feared that if better financial aid from the public was not forthcoming there was no alternative for the Committee but to reduce the staff, and thereby cause the hospital to suffer. He therefore earnestly appealed to the public to come forward and help the Committee, as it would be a great calamity to the patients if the nursing staff, which was doing excellent work, was reduced.

After the election of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy as Secretary and the election of the Committee for the current year, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

SEVEN YEARS OF DYSENTRY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of a Hindu woman named Luxmibai (50), whose body was found floating in a well at Parel on Tuesday evening.

It was stated that the deceased had been a sufferer from dysentry for the last seven years, and on Monday she left home to go to the bazar, but never returned.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at an inquest by Mr. Chalk, yesterday, on the body of Peer Mahomed (35), a dock labourer, who was found lying dead on some loose stones at the bottom of the dry dock, near the foot of an iron ladder on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was employed in the new docks, and the evidence showed that he might have slipped and fallen while going down the ladder.

ACCIDENTS IN MILLS.

An accident was reported from the Islam mill at Curry-road, yesterday, when a mill-hand named Balaram (25), fractured his skull and died on the spot. It appears that the man while adjusting a belt on a wheel in motion was caught in the belting and dashed to the floor.

Another accident occurred in a mill at Parel on Tuesday. It seems Motabux Shivdin, a labourer, was carrying some loose yarn in his hand when the yarn was caught in some revolving machinery, and he was dragged to the shafting. Death was instantaneous.

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HOTEL ROBBERY IN PICCADILLY.

£4,800 STOLEN FROM AN UNFORCED SAFE.

An audacious burglary was perpetrated at the Berkeley Hotel Piccadilly early on the morning of May 29. Two night watchmen were stunned from behind with a steel chisel, and then partly gagged and bound, and the hotel safe was rifled of jewellery and money to the value of £4,800. While this was being done hundreds of persons and a score of policemen were within a stone's throw of the building.

The Berkeley Hotel is immediately opposite the Ritz Hotel, where a ball was in progress, and there was a constant stream of people leaving and entering until five o'clock in the morning, and special police were on duty to regulate the traffic.

It was nearly four o'clock when three musicians passing down Berkeley-street heard groans from the Berkeley Hotel. They raised the alarm. A police officer ran up, closely followed by one of the officials of the Ritz. More constables arrived and the Berkeley Hotel was surrouuded.

In the meantime the officer and the Ritz official entered the hotel by the entrance in Berkeley-street, the door being easily opened. They almost fell over the senior night porter, Henry Gowers, who with severe wounds on the head was lying gagged and bound on the hall floor. While the constable released Gowers the Ritz official who was associated at one time with the Berkeley Hotel searched for the second porter, who he knew should be on duty. This man, Arthur James, he found similarly bound and gagged on the floor of the restaurant near the Piccadilly entrance. The man was released and a hurried search was made.

The hotel staff was roused and it was found that the safe which stood just behind the entrance hall, had been opened and the contents consisting of jewellery deposited by guests—one necklace alone being worth £2,500—and the day's takings, £200 in notes and gold, taken away.

The safe had not been forced, and the mystery of its opening is one of the most baffling points in a remarkable case. There are only three keys to the safe and the owners of the keys are above suspicion.

The two porters were taken to St. George's Hospital. Gowers was detained, but James was able to go home. The attack on them was so sudden that they are unable to furnish any clear description of their assailants. James said that he was making his usual rounds when he was suddenly seized from behind. "I tried to shout," he said, "but I was struck and overpowered."

Gowers was permitted to see his wife. In a statement he said: "I was sitting in the hall when I heard a noise from behind me but thinking it was James coming back from his rounds I took no notice. The next thing I knew was that I was struck on the head with a blunt instrument. Something was put round my mouth, and although I struggled I was overpowered. I think I was attacked by three men, but I could not be sure.

Near the spot where Gowers was found a new cold-steel chisel about a foot in length and covered with blood discovered, this being the weapon with which the man was struck. A blue silk muffler was used to gag him, and he was bound with a new sashcord.

It was at first thought that the burglars must have concealed themselves in the hotel before it was closed for the night, but entrance cloud have been obtained through a yard at the back of the building and so into an outbuilding, the doors of which were left unlocked on Wednesday night, giving access to the emergency staircase which is on the outside wall of the hotel. Once on this staircase, burglars could gain entrance to the hotel by an upper window and the thick carpets would deaden their footsteps. Their escape was possible by means of a luggage lift from the basement giving direct access to Berkeley-street.

ATTACK ON A MAGISTRATE.

WOMEN'S ATTEMPT TO PUSH HIM OVER A CLIFF.

The occasion of the tragic death of Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, the chief magistrate at Bow Street, has brought to light a sensational story of a daring attempt on his life by Suffragettes.

Two women made a determined attempt to push him over some steep cliffs at Margate. There were obvious reasons for not publishing the facts during the lifetime of the late chief magistrate, but the narrative was given in detail in Mail week to a "Standard" representative by Mr. Harry Wilson, one of the solicitors at Bow Street, as related to him by Sir Henry.

"I was walking along enjoying the breezes on the North Down cliff," Sir Henry related, the day after the outrage, "when suddenly a woman sprang up from a steep slope and, seizing me by the leg, sent me staggering backwards. Just then another woman caught me by the shoulders and tried to push me over—a sheer drop of about 100 feet. It was my very good luck, however, to swing round and drop on the ground face downwards. I slipped down several yards, and when I managed to climb up to the top of the slope the women had disappeared. It was a terrible experience, and I have had the attendance of Scotland Yard men ever since."

COMPULSORY MARRIAGES.

Kings of Siam apparently do not believe in the wisdom of allowing single women to drift unattached about the country. In certain districts after a girl has reached an age where her securing for herself a husband is considered doubtful, the becomes a "daughter of the King." That is, the King takes upon himself the task of settling her suitably in life.

His process is quite simple and to the point. He proceeds to the Siamese penitentiary, and looks over the various prisoners. There is a law in Siam that any prisoner can obtain his release by marrying one of this class of girls, and, naturally enough, any prisoner whom the king picks out is not likely to be backward about consenting to the ceremony. Nor does it make any difference if he is married, for the men of that country are not restricted to one wife.

As far as can be learned, there is no allowance made for the inclination of the girl in question. She has failed in her mission in life as far as she herself is concerned, and she must abide by the decision of the king.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 26th June, 1913.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE Bengal Administration Report for 1911-12 closes the record of the old regime, and notifies that, with effect from the 1st April 1912, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, were placed under a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, a Chief Commissioner being appointed for Assam and the territories consisting of the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong divisions of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, including Darjeeling, of Bengal were constituted into the presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council. With that the story of the old presidency ends, and from that the history of the new Bengals will begin. The compiler of the report is very well satisfied with the last year of the old order, which, he says, was a prosperous one for the agricultural classes generally, though a bad one for the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, owing to the failure of the "jhum" paddy crop and the ravages caused by swarms of rats. Agricultural loans were granted to relieve the distressed. In the rest of the presidency the crops were satisfactory. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was good, and high wages were obtainable all over the presidency. The rise in the wages of the labouring classes, it is said, has, of late, been marked, and has more than kept pace with the rise in the prices of food-grains. The high prices of food and labour, however, are found to press heavily on those members of the middle classes who depend on small fixed incomes, while in Bengal, as in Bombay, there is no tendency towards a general rise in the salaries obtainable by the educated classes. The supply, as the compiler tersely puts it, exceeds the demand, and increased competition keeps the salaries down. Land revenue increased by over two lakhs of rupees as a result of a prosperous year, collections were slightly better than in the previous twelve months, and both general and district averages were good. In the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act it is found that the exaction of illegal cesses are still deplorably common; but ryots are beginning to understand their rights, and an improved conditions of affairs is confidently looked forward to.

The Chapter on Protection contains reference to political crime, the beginning of the official year having been marred by the assassination of a head-constable, followed by the attempted bomb outrage at Writers' Buildings. After that during the year there was no serious political crime in the presidency and Burdwan divisions, though political offences were still prevalent in the Eastern Bengal districts where there were four cases of assassination, "two of the victims being police officers who had rendered specially active and loyal assistance to Government in its efforts to suppress this form of crime; while in the remaining two cases three men, including a dafadar and his brother, who had rendered service in the prosecution of a political case, and another man, who had given information to the police, were murdered in a most brutal manner. The work of the police was greatly increased by the investigation of these cases, and it appears that the police continued to attract the greatest amount of attention from the Indian Press, much of its unfavourable criticism being centred round the alleged increase of dacoities in the two Bengals. The two political cases that caused most discussion were the Howrah gang case and the Midnapur Damage suit, and the treatment of under-trial political prisoners in jail received much sympathetic attention. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was also discussed, but we find no attempt made to implicate the Indian Press in the political crimes referred to. Indeed, it is recorded that a spirit of moderation in the discussion of public questions was manifest in the writings of the leading vernacular papers. This result is attributed in part to the announcement of the Royal visit "and probably in some measure to the suppression of the *Daily Hitabadi* under the Press Act in the early part of the year." But fears are expressed that now subsidies to two journals have been discontinued, the public will take to less reputable papers whose influence is not for good.

Trade and Commerce thrived during the year; agriculture made progress and the jute industry recovered to a great extent from the over-production of two years earlier. The administration appears to have assisted in the provision of trading facilities to the fullest extent which could be expected of it, and the list of works of public utility, carried out during the year, is a formidable one. Sanitation does not appear to have been neglected, nor does medical relief, while there itinerant Civil Assistant Surgeons were appointed to deliver lectures in the Government High Schools and first grade training schools on the value of sanitation with special reference to the prevention and cure of malaria. Provision was also made for the treatment of the subject of hygiene and sanitation in the Teachers' Manuals and in the revised syllabuses of studies in primary and middle schools. As regards education generally it is shown that, while the number of pupils receiving primary instruction continue to increase, in some districts the number of schools decreased, due to the weeding out of inefficient schools. But a decrease in the number of Middle Vernacular Schools is taken as an indication of the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. The fact is regretted on the ground that these schools "form the recruiting ground for efficient vernacular teachers." Middle English Schools have suffered from want of funds, but High Schools have been improved to a certain extent in respect of staff buildings, equipment, and libraries. But it seems that the condition of a large proportion of the unaided schools is still unsatisfactory both as regards general efficiency and in respect of tone and discipline. Schools devoted to Arts and Sciences appear to be well attended and to have done good work, while it is encouraging to know that the passed students seem able to command lucrative appointments.

STREET CLEANING IN BOMBAY. ALTHOUGH Bombay streets will compare favourably with those of other large cities in India, much complaint has been made of their condition both in wet and dry weather. We all remember the praise and blame, which were alternately poured on the old process of oiling the roads, a process which produced much rich sticky mud. Now-a-days the complaint is rather of the manner of sweeping the roads. This in wet and dry weather is alike and always unsatisfactory. A sweeper wields a kind of broom, which is made not of bristles but of sticks, which are cut from the centres of palm-leaves. These implements, known as *Zadoos*, are used to sweep the mud from the centre to the side of the road, whence presently it is removed in carts. As may be easily imagined it is a slow and messy process. So much for wet weather. In dry of course the roads in the Fort are watered, and the sweeping is done in the same manner. In the native city, however, the roads are swept while in a dry state, and people in the streets and adjoining houses are almost suffocated by huge disease-bearing clouds of dust. The obvious dangers and discomforts of this system have not been lost we are glad to know, on the Municipal Commissioner and in the announcement of the invention of an improved kind of street-cleaner he has been prompt to recommend its use. The machine, a motor vaccum street-cleaner has, it is reported, given satisfactory results during trial at Southport, and the Standing Committee on the urgent suggestion, of the Commissioner has recommended the Corporation to purchase one of these. It is to be hoped that the members will agree to this desirable experiment, and that if the machine prove satisfactory, it and others will effect a much-needed improvement in the street-cleaning of the city generally.

THE MORISON COMMITTEE. WE are glad to see that the report of the Morison Committee disposes of the disparaging view of English manufacturing and industrial firms, which from certain quarters has been steadfastly circulated throughout India, in regard to their attitude towards Indian students. Indians have been taught to believe that the large firms at Home, far from having any inclination to assist in the development of Indian brains and resources, have persistently refused to afford any facilities to young Indians, who go to England with the object of learning engineering and industrial processes. The Committee states definitely that it has found very little evidence of racial prejudice against Indians, and these are readily admitted into those industries, in which apprenticeship and pupilage are customary. As a matter of fact we do not believe that the question of the admission of Indians to manufacturing works is at all affected by racial considerations. It is well-known that towards Indians, who go to England, very little racial feeling is ever shown. They are treated on terms of equality, that permit to them an easy freedom, which very often is not good for them, especially on their return to India. Where an Indian student—as has happened in a few cases—has found a difficulty in obtaining admission to a works or factory, it has generally been because the owners have had a canny notion, that by teaching the Indian their business they are reducing the Indian market for their goods. This a very natural attitude and it is no matter for surprise that it is occasionally encountered. On the other hand it is rather a sign of the good will of the English to India that it is not encountered more often. The lessons to be learned from this report are that there is no lack of opportunity for a clever Indian youth in England, but that it will be well if a rather better type of man can be sent, and if he can be given a more thorough preliminary training before he leaves.

VIVE L'ENTENTE. THE fact that the London crowds greeted the French President with cries of "Vive Poincare" when he arrived in the Metropolis on his official visit is not so strange as at first it may appear. It is one of the indications of the friendly and neighbourly way in which the English people regard the French. Another explanation is that Paris is now such a favourite rendezvous to Londoners that they have come to look upon the gay city almost as a suburb. There is, by the way, another result of the Entente which is a rather striking one, and that is the growing popularity for the "Marseillaise" in England where the joyous strains of the grand hymn of the first French Revolution may be heard practically every day. From the brilliance and enthusiasm of his reception, M. Poincare must indeed have felt how close are the ties by which the two peoples are bound, and if any more proof was needed it was amply supplied in the glowing and cordial words of King George at the banquet at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty emphasised the steady growth of that "deep mutual respect and goodwill" which was the result of the intercourse of many centuries between the two countries. M. Poincare's reply was equally expressive when he said that the friendship between the two countries was deeply rooted in the popular soul. That, as we have similarly observed, is truly the secret of the success of the Entente Cordiale.

"MACEDONIAN TOBACCO." WHEN the Bulgarians get rid of their present disruptive state of mind, and settle down once more to peaceful pursuits, they are expected to take kindly, to the occupation of tobacco-growing. Both Bulgaria and Greece are now in possession of districts, which have been celebrated for their Turkish tobacco, and this is one of the industries which on the departure of the Turk is expected to experience great development. The *Cigar and Tobacco World* tells us that the production of the conquered districts could easily be doubled and it may be even trebled. This is a prospect which all devotees of the most fragrant of weeds will welcome. Anything which tends to make tobacco cheaper, is a boon. But it is another thing when we find that the familiar phrase "Turkish cigarettes" is threatened. Who can comfortably twist his tongue round "Macedonian cigarettes", which is the suggested substitute? Let us retain the romantic memory of the Turk in Europe in the fragrance of a cigarette which bears his name! However, the trade paper, we have quoted, will have none of this. It argues that Macedonian tobacco should have been called Macedonian tobacco from the first, for as cigarette tobacco the products of that province are supreme. And now apparently the Balkans will become a big tobacco farm. The Bulgarians will grow a kind described as "cheap and excellent" upon their mountains, while Samseen, Smyrna, Yaka, and Latakia will blossom in the plains. Joyous days, when "superfine Macedonians" will be as cheap, as "Scissors!"

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of June 24th.

THE Sind lawn tennis championship, open to Europeans and Indians, has been fixed for the 18th of August and following days at Karachi.

THE first girder of the lower Ganges bridge near Sara Ghat was erected this week on the north side. The work will now proceed steadily in spite of the rise in the river.

THE total number of police in the Punjab who were granted the St. John Ambulance Association's certificate in 1911 was 110, whilst during 1912 the number rose to 263. During 1912 there were no fewer that. 373 officers and men wearing the white badge of the Association which has now become so familiar to us in India.

IN connection with the Boregaon Railway disaster, the hearing of guard Bezonji's case will be resumed on the 10th July before Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, and not on the 30th instant as the driver Sorabjee, of the goods train, which collided with the passenger train, is not expected to be well before that date.

THE *Pioneer* is requested to say that the Raja Sahib of Rutlam regrets that, owing to the difficulties of preparing camp for guests in this rainy weather, he has to deny himself the pleasure of inviting his many European friends and brother chiefs on the occasion of the marriage of his only surviving sister with the Maharaj Kunwar Saheb of Sirohi. The wedding has been fixed for the 12th of July.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening accepted the offer of a portrait of the late Dr. W. M. Twining to be hung in the Town Hall, from his only surviving daughter Lady Cleeve, wife of the late Admiral Sir F. Cleeve. Dr. Twining died in Calcutta in 1835. He served with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo and came to India as Lord Paget's medical officer. Leaving military service, he entered the Bengal Medical Service, and while in Calcutta and for many years before his death he was in charge of the Calcutta General Hospital. At his death the people of Calcutta presented his widow with a service of silver plate.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMAN-ENGLISH RELATIONS.

BERLIN, June 6.

Of late years we have become accustomed to contemplate the entire domain of "La haute politique" from the somewhat narrow point of view of the existing antagonism between Germany and England. More especially has it been the task of the French Press to harp upon this one string. German-English relations was the only topic that interested the political scribes of the French Press, and it was their perpetual endeavour to spread the idea that the existing difficulties between these two countries were insurmountable, as every advantage for England must, of necessity, prove a corresponding disadvantage and loss of prestige to Germany, and every German gain be prejudicial to English interests. It was no difficult task to impress the public with this idea. The human mind readily follows a train of argument leading to a simple fact, and what could be simpler than this? It must also be admitted that this standpoint was strengthened by the actual state of the existing relations between these two countries. It was common knowledge that, at one time, these relations could hardly have been worse. In England, a deep mistrust of all German intentions prevailed more especially concerning Germany's naval programme. In Germany, the opinion was strongly held that England was constantly working against German interests in every country, and was endeavouring to deprive the rapidly developing German world-trade of its legitimate "place in the sun," and to preclude it from all opportunity of finding freedom of action.

Under the influence of this suggestion it might reasonably have been expected that the diplomatists of the two countries would, during the recent dangerous crisis in the Balkans, have found nothing better to do than mutually to place difficulties in each other's way. But the progress of events has shown that the contrary was the case.

Possibly this very fact may be regarded as the one green spot in this useless and bloody war which has cost the countries of the South East of Europe such a vast sacrifice in money and human life. It is now universally recognised that the fact that this war has been sucessfully localised to the South-east of Europe, is almost entirely attributable to the way in which the diplomatists of Germany and England have worked hand in hand for the common welfare of humanity. England and Germany have played the chief part in balancing the divergent interests and views of the two great European groups of powers, and have more or less succeeded in effecting a sort of reconciliation between them, and in convincing them that they have certain interests in common. Here we have had a proof of the fact that German and English interests are not invariably conflicting ones, but that, on the contrary, they often take parallel roads in dealing with the more important problems of civilisation. The establishment of this fact should receive a warm and general recognition. In the first place it frees the students of modern world policy from an extremely dangerous suggestion. Furthermore, it should help to disperse the atmosphere of doubt and hostility which not only permeated public opinion of the two countries, but also kept those responsible for their destinies in continual opposition to one another. This unfortunate atmosphere once dispersed, it should prove no difficult matter for the two countries to succeed in understanding one another's points of view and in finding some way out where really divergent interests are at stake.

Already this difficulty seems about to be solved with regard to one particular question which has long been a subject of danger to both countries. We allude to the question of the Bagdad Railway and the Persian Gulf. Negotiations are already taking place between England and Turkey with regard to this question, and it seems as if the whole matter were very near a settlement; it is known that these negotiations have met with approval in Germany, and that they are to be followed by a further discussion of the same subject between Germany and England. As the German interests at stake are of a purely economic character, there can be no doubt but that these negotiations will be brought to a conclusion satisfactorily to both parties. All this should help to dissipate the mistrust that has long been prevailing in England, with regard to the German Bagdad Railway. And, at the same time, it supplies a proof of the possibility of settling all such difficulties in a friendly manner. The settlement of the Bagdad Railway problem may be regarded as a special victory of this kind, as it has long been one of the most difficult and knotty problems that the statecraft of the two nations has had to contend it.

SCARCITY OF MONEY AND THE LONG EXPECTED TRADE BOOM.

The hope that the cessation of hostilities in the Balkans would bring more capital into circulation, and thus help in the development of new industrial undertakings, has proved a vain one. On the contrary, the settlement of the Scutari question and the disappearance of the rivalry between Bulgaria and Roumania seem to have led to an increased tightness in the money markets of all the principal centres of Europe and America. There is no longer any question of decreasing the bank rates in London and Berlin, which are, at the present moment, unusually high for this period of the year. The store of bullion in the Bank of England is at present considerably less than was the case at the same period last year. The Bank of France has only a reserve of 70.2 per cent. with which to cover the paper money in circulation, as compared with 78.90, 81.26, and 84.79 per cent. at the same period during the three preceding years. The Imperial Bank of Germany too, with a covering reserve of 71.61 per cent. is in a worse condition that it has been at this period of the year since 1909. Furthermore the rate of private discount has also increased, the result being that the Bourses of England, France, and Germany, now that they are for the moment, more or less free of all political cares, are beginning to view with anxiety the threatened scarcity of money. This fact is making itself specially felt in industrial undertakings, and has led to failure in all the attempts that have been made to raise additional capital and issue further shares, even in the case of some of the best known undertakings.

The fact that Chinese loan has been subscribed several times over in London and Berlin, is only an apparent contradiction. As a matter of fact, small investors have long been preparing to sink their capital in this loan owing to the high rate of interest offered. Furthermore, in accordance with the planned participation in London and Berlin, the amounts subscribed were not in reality very considerable. In any case, this particular emission may be regarded as an exception among the vast mass of new State loans with which the London market in particular is just now flooded. The repeated failures of the different Colonial emissions in England, and the low prices ruling with regard to consols and other Government stocks on the London stock exchange, present a much more accurate picture of the actual state of the money market just now. Added to all this, comes the unusually marked tension of money in Canada, which also exerts an unfavourable influence. Then again the Mexican Government proposes to issue a loan, at ten years, of 20 million pounds sterling at 90 per cent.; this loan is to be taken in hand by English and French bankers with the assistance of three of our German great banks. Russian industrial undertakings too are badly in need of capital. The Russian State is guaranteeing the emission of the Wladikawkas Railway Company, which is shortly to put 4½ shares on the market to the value of nearly 39 million marks.

There are a number of other reasons likely to render the long expected, improved conditions of the money market vain, and these will probably prejudice trade and commerce for some time to come. The peace between Turkey and the allied Balkan States has not yet been signed. Consequently, there is no definite guarantee of a lasting peace being immediately secured in this part of the world. In fact, the world is threatened by the fresh danger of further warlike complications arising out of the division of the spoils. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that complaints are being raised in Austria and Italy concerning the Protracted delay on the part of the negotiating parties. Both Austria-Hungary and Russia are suffering from a dearth of ready money, caused by the lengthy period during which the fighting forces of these countries were kept in the state of mobilisation. The fear has also been expressed in the United States that private capitalists are still inclined to keep the money tightly locked up, and are not likely to make any reinvestments until the existing difference of opinion with Japan concerning the proposed legislation of the State of California has been definitely settled. When we realise to what an extent industrial life is thus hampered by various financial and political conditions it is small wonder that pessimism should exist in many quarter and that a continual fall of prices should be recorded. The latter has been largely brought about by the long lasting strike among the Belgian iron workers. There has been a continual fall of prices since the 21st of May. Not until autumn can it be definitely ascertained whether this is merely to be regarded as a passing weakness or as the beginning of a general fall of prices in the industrial world.

THE NEMES COLLECTION.

The great artistic event of the present summer will be the sale by auction of the Nemes Collection, which is to take place in Paris on June 17 and 18, and which is being looked forward to with the greatest interest in the art circles. In all there are one hundred and twenty-one pictures, of which 83 come under the heading of Old Masters, which are thus going to be thrown upon the market. In Budapest, Munich and Dusseldorf, where this collection has been on view during recent years, it has invariably proved a centre of attraction and admiration. In an article dealing with the Nemes Collection, the late Herr v. Tschudi spoke of it as the ideal type of everything that a modern collection should be. The peculiar stamp of this collection consists in the fact that Mr. Marczell Nemes was guided by purely artistic principles in getting these pictures together. Furthermore, its second special characteristic lies in the fact, that the collector has not favoured any special school, but has given equal prominence to the works of Old Masters and to the best productions of the Modern School. In this manner, the Nemes Collection contains a great number, of pictures by modern French painters, and not only is Courbet represented, but also Manet and his pupils Degas and Renoir; a further group shows works by Cezanne, who was a special favourite of the collector, Gauguin and van Gogh. It was undoubtedly a fine idea on the part of the collector to give the world an opportunity of comparing old and new masters side by side. It will be generally admitted that the latter, however, come none too well out of this comparison. A study of the collection cannot fail to convince the spectatar that men like Cezanne and van Gogh have certain qualities in common with their confreres of the past and this must be so, as absolute originality can no longer exist in matters of art. But in general, the history of art shows a decided falling off since the days of Courbet. All that art has gained in the form of progress since Manet—and the record is a considerable one—has fortunately been more than neutralised by all that it has lost.

At the present moment, modern French art enjoys great popularity, and, for this reason, all the modern French pictures are likely to achieve high prices.

But the real struggle will take place for the possession of the old Masters of the collection. Greco, whose pictures have of late years become the craze of the art world, is represented by a good dozen of canvases in this collection. These pictures belong to the Spanish period of the Greek artist, and clearly show the entire development of his special style which dematerialises real objects, and reproduces them as symbols of truly spiritual art. Both in form and colouring these works reveal a certain extatic creative fancy, occasionally they even border on eccentricity and almost caricature; but the fanatical enthusiasm of the artist invariably carries conviction with it and delights the eye, dispite a frequent lack of reality. A painstaking and solid painter like Goya is more or less eclipsed when his canvases are seen in juxtaposition with inspired works of this class. The Nemes Collection shows an excellent portrait by this artist of Gasparini, and his more interesting side is represented

(Continued on page 8.)

M. POINCARE'S LONDON VISIT.

CORDIAL GREETING BY THE KING.

PEOPLE ACCLAIM HIM IN FRENCH.

INTENSIFICATION OF THE ENTENTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPITHEAD, June 24.

M. Poincare arrived here this afternoon on board the battleship "Courbet" which was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from warships in the vicinity. The French President was met by the Prince of Wales, most cordial greetings being exchanged. He then entered the train for London amid the firing of salutes.

LONDON, June 24.

On arriving at Victoria-station, M. Poincare was greeted by the King, who stepped forward, grasped his hand, and conversed with him for a few moments. The band in attendance struck up the "Marseillaise," after the playing of which, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, was presented to the King and the French visitors to Mr. Asquith. The Duke of Connaught and a brilliant company of Royal personages with members of the Cabinet, peers and other distinguished people were present.

A procession was formed, which drove to St. James Palace headed by the King with M. Poincare, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught being in the second carriage. The route to the Palace was gaily decorated, and the streets were lined with troops. Vast crowds had gathered, which gave M. Poincare an ovation, the President bowing repeatedly to cries of "Vive Poincare."

The President and M. Pichon, with an escort of Life-Guards, later drove to Buckingham Palace and visited the King and Queen. The crowds again greeted them with enthusiastic cheering.

"UNITY OF INTEREST."

LATER.

At a banquet to-night in Buckingham Palace in honour of M. Poincare, King George, in welcoming M. Poincare, spoke of the advantageous intercourse, which had taken place for many centuries between the two countries that were such near neighbours. The result of that intercourse had been the steady growth of a deep mutual respect and goodwill. Since the amicable agreement of 1904, the two nations had been drawn together by a growing sense of unity of interest and identity of purpose. The constant aim of both Governments was the cause of peace. "The chief of our common interests lies in close co-operation for that blessed purpose," added His Majesty.

The King emphasised the inestimable advantage of the spirit of mutual confidence and frankness between France and Britain in dealing with the grave problems of the past months and the satisfaction in the reflection that all the great Powers concerned had consulted together and worked for peace. The King paid a high compliment to the statesmanship and scientific repute of M. Poincare. In conclusion His Majesty said he hoped most sincerely that the relations of the two countries would continue in unimpaired intimacy and vitality.

M. Poincare, replying, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded him. He alluded to the friendship between Britain and France to-day, which he said was deeply rooted in the popular soul. The President also extolled the recent work of France and England in maintaining peace.

The President concluded: "The hearty welcome I have received will excite a general sentiment of joy and gratitude among my fellow-countrymen. The friendship between the two countries is deeply implanted in the minds of their populaces, and history and time will develop it. The blessings of understanding have been appreciated by the two Governments during the grave events of the past months."

ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERING.

LONDON, June 25.

M. Poincare started a busy day in pleasant weather by early visits to the French Hospital and the French Institute, and by distributing gifts to the poor. He was enthusiastically cheered while motoring through the streets.

The President afterwards received the Diplomatic Body at St. James's Palace,

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. H. TAYLOR WINS AT HOYLAKE.

LONDON, June 24.

J. H. Taylor to-day won the Open Golf Championship at Hoylake, with a total of 304.

Further scores in Championship were:—

Ray 312.

Harry Vardon and Moran, 313.

Renouf and McDermott, the American champion, 315.

Taylor's victory was most popular.

[J. H. Taylor, professional to the Mid-Surrey Club has now won the championship five times, and thus equals the records of Harry Vardon and James Braid, the other two members of the Triumvirate. His previous wins were in 1894, 1895, 1900 and 1909. Vardon won in 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903 and 1911. Braid won in 1901, 1905, 1906, 1908 and 1910. Taylor's record is also remarkable that he has been second in the championship on so many occasions. Last year the winner was Edward Ray, formerly of Ganton and now of Northwood, Middlesex. He won at Muirfield with a score of 295.]

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

BALKAN OPTIMISM.

SERVIA AGREES TO ARBITRATE.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE STILL A PROBABILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, June 24.

M. Pasics will reconstruct the Cabinet without the Ministers for War and Justice. He will go to St. Petersburg shortly.

It is reported here that Servia has accepted arbitration at the instance of Great Britain, which supports the Russian standpoint.

BELGRADE, June 25.

The situation is regarded here with optimism, and it is now believed that the four allied Premiers will confer at St. Petersburg, to arrange a peaceful settlement.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

POSSIBILITY OF CHANGE OF INDIAN RULES.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. MacCallum Scott and Sir William Byles asked questions with regard to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in connection with the retrial and execution of two zemindars in September.

Mr. Montagu said Lord Crewe had given the case his anxious consideration. Mr. Montagu reviewed the facts, and concluded that it must be assumed that the Judicial Commissioners and the local Government had acted with a due sense of their responsibility, and that the procedure followed was not open to exception on the ground of irregularity. A local Government might withhold a petition of mercy, if the petition could not reach the Government of India within 48 hours before the date fixed for the execution, and if there were no exceptional facts disclosed. The local Government acted on this rule. Lord Crewe doubted whether, in all the circumstances, this discretion had been wisely exercised and was consulting the Government of India, whether some amendment of this rule was not required.

Sir William Byles asked whether the facts did not amount to judicial murder and if those responsible would not be rebuked.

Mr. Swift MacNeill called attention to the five months' delay before re-arrest.

Mr. Montagu: "When I used the words in all the circumstances I included the consideration mentioned."

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS AT READING.

LONDON, June 25.

Sir Rufus Isaacs was given a great reception by his constituents at Reading. A resolution, with only four dissentients, was adopted condemning the vile and gross calumnies which had been spread concerning him and assuring him of the confidence of the electors.

Acknowledging the resolution, Sir Rufus Isaacs recapitulated his defence. There might, he said, still be noxious weeds attempting to raise their heads, but he would let them remain. He was satisfied with the resolution of the House of Commons.

FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, June 25.

A strike of farm labourers has begun in North-West Lancashire. The produce is deteriorating and the price of cabbages in Liverpool has increased six times.

There have been some disturbances through the strikers holding up waggons on their way to Liverpool.

ANOTHER HUNGER-STRIKER RELEASED.

LONDON, June 24.

Clayton, the chemist, who was sentenced with six other Suffragettes on the 17th inst., in connection with the conspiracy charge, has been released, owing to his "hunger-striking."

LONDON PAPERS HOAXED.

LONDON, June 25.

The story of the drowning of the aviator, Fairbairn, was an elaborate hoax. A circumstantial account appeared in the morning papers and further details appeared in the evening journals, including an account of Fairbairn swimming two miles to the shore. It appears there was no flight at all.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE UNWELL.

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Lloyd George has been ordered to take a few days' rest by his doctor.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, June 25.

It is understood that Sir Archibald Hunter has resigned the Governorship, and that Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles will succeed him.

PORTRAITS OF THE KING FOR INDIA.

LONDON, June 25.

The India Office is arranging to send fifty replicas of the portrait of the King in his Coronation robes and Crown to India for the High Courts and other public buildings.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

REPORT OF MORISON COMMITTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 24.

The report of the Morison Committee has been presented to Parliament.

It shows that Indian technological students generally do well, being quite up to the average capacity of their classes, provided they come with a fair grounding of education and practical experience. Those, who, like most mining students hitherto sent, have not a previous acquaintance with the industry they propose to follow, do badly.

In view of the necessity for practical experience in works, the report recommends the extension of the period of tenure of State scholarships, which, it says, should range between three and five years. The Committee found very little evidence of racial prejudice against Indians, who are readily admitted into those industries in which apprenticeship and pupilage are customary.

The report urges a higher standard of selection in India, preliminary practical experience being highly desirable, and in the case of mining students, indispensable.

"The average man," the report continues, "can be trained in India. If he is trained here, it should be at his private expense, but when the best men, so far as human foresight can discriminate have been selected, it is false economy to give them anything but the best training."

S. AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

LORD GLADSTONE'S ASSENT ANNOUNCED.

CAPETOWN, June 24.

General Botha to-day announced to the Assembly, the Governor-General's assent to the Immigration Bill.

It is officially stated that the Bill comes into operation on August 1st.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

INTRODUCTION OF AMENDING BILL.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill to amend the various notable defects in the Insurance Act.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, June 24.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe greatly regretted the delay in the reorganisation of the Bombay Political Department, but expected to receive the Government of India's recommendations shortly.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, June 24.

Northamptonshire defeated Derbyshire, at Blackwell, by nine wickets.

Essex drew with Surrey, at Leyton, but won on the first innings.

LONDON June 25.

Gloucestershire defeated Kent, at Bristol, by six wickets.

MAULED BY BEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 25.

Lieut. Heyder of the Border Regiment, who was badly mauled by bears in Antersanta jungles a few weeks ago, has quite recovered and yesterday resumed his shikar extension in the Mysore jungles.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The coal market to-day was unchanged. Coal shares were steady, but there was very little demand. Among the transactions quoted were Barabonies 15-10 and 15-12, Barrakar 17-8, Ghusick 16-12, Kuardi 18-12, Raneegunge shares changed hands at 23-8 and 23-10, while Govindpores moved from 10 to 10-4.

In jute, standard shares moved from 185 to 186.

Government paper 3 1-2 per cent was quoted at Rs. 96 on cash, and Rs. 95-13-0 forward delivery.

RESCUED FROM "TITANIC."

WIFE RETURNS SUDDENLY AND HUSBAND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A tragic sequal to the Titanic disaster is reported in Paris. Among the passengers was a Frenchwoman named Madame Brenys, who resided at Bethune. Her husband, a Belgian, aged 38 years, read her name among the list of those who had perished. He went into mourning, but after a time he took up his residence with another young woman some twenty miles from Bethune.

A few days ago he learned that his wife was among the rescued, and that she had returned to France and was searching for him. This news so upset him that he resolved that he and his mistress should die together. He lodged four revolver bullets in the latter's body, killing her instantly. He then fired two shots at his own head. As these did not prove fatal, he was on the point of hanging himself when gendarmes appeared on the scene and conveyed him to hospital, where he remains at the disposal of the police.—Reuter.

LEPER PROBLEM IN INDIA:

VALUE OF EASTERN MISSION.

HEAD OFFICE TO BE PLACED IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Some interesting light is thrown on the leper problem in India and its solution by a perusal of the 38th annual report of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, which has just been issued. Lepers to the number of 3,537 are voluntary inmates of 40 asylums of the society throughout India. These lepers are largely from the homeless and destitute class, and their segregation must be accomplishing very much towards public safety. The total income of the society for 1912 is given as £35,847. Of this amount, and in addition to the support of the work among the lepers in China and Japan, £22,788 was expended in India. The society is also aiding or has some part in the work of 19 other asylums in which 500 children are separated from their diseased parents, supported and educated.

Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, who has been for many years the superintendent of the large asylum at Chandkuri, Central Provinces, has been appointed permanent secretary with an office in Bombay to represent the interests of the Mission in India.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The *Pioneer* says that recently the people of the Khugiani country, west of Jellalabad, have petitioned to be excused from "begar" (compulsory service), pleading that they had loyally helped the Government in the operations against Mangals and Jagis in the Khost Valley. The Amir is said to have granted their request, but it is doubtful whether the local officials will pay much attention to the concession a year or two hence. Roads have to be maintained in good order and irrigation channels to be repaired, and the easiest way of carrying out such works is by impressing local labour during the slack season of agriculture.

BARRISTER SENT FOR TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Yesterday Mr. R. D. Chatterjee, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of the case in which Mr. Nundalal Banerjee, barrister, had been prosecuted for criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes to the value of about Rs. 22,000 which had been left in his custody by his father for the benefit of the two minor children of the accused. The accused is alleged to have, at different periods, mortgaged these promissory notes and then to have ultimately sold them.

The Magistrate, in a written order, directed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BARISAL CASE.

EVIDENCE OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 25.

This morning Mr. McNair, additional District and Sessions Judge, gave evidence in connection with a certain warrant issued by him in February 1913, in connection with the Nangalbund dacoity and his visit to Sonarang where there was no national school then.

The next witness, the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division confirmed the story told by Mr. Jamini Das and his family as to how Girindra's trunk was searched, and how the contents were made over to police.

Mr. A. S. Gleeson, confidential clerk to the Magistrate of Dacca, proved certain papers found in connection with the search of Girindra's and Madan's houses.

Mr. Shibcharan Das, Additional, Superintendent of Police, Dacca, proved a letter which was written to the D. S. P. by Saileshnath Mukherjee and which was opened by Mr. Shibcharan and sent to the office on the 1st of April.

A Sub-Inspector of the Dacca Kotwali stated that he searched the house of Noreandra Sen and made a list of the articles found there. He identified him in the dock.

Biswas, Sub-inspector of Kotwali, who searched Mr. Jamini Das's house, corroborated the story of the other witnesses. In that connection he identified all the articles found and gave a long list of spies who, after the murder of Ratilal Roy, watched the Dacca suspects. He arrested Kalicharan Chakrabartty alias Troilokya in the vicinity of the spot, where Ratilal was found murdered. He then searched for one Satish Chandra, the servant of Mr. Jamini Das at Benares and Gaya but as he failed to trace him the case under the Arms Act against Romesh Chandra Acharya was withdrawn, Satish the principal witness having absconded. Then he related how he searched for Madan in several medical schools and found his examination paper. He also found in the house of Monoranjan Banerjee several books belonging to Madan.

The Court then rose for the day.

BODY TO BE EXHUMED.

ALLEGED SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 25.

An complaint received from the father and brother of the late Mr. Buckingham Stephens, who was reported to have committed suicide last week at Kottayam, the Travancore Government have ordered the body to be exhumed.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

MILITIA ENCOUNTER TRIBESMEN.

CUTTING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

It is reported from Bannu that on June 20th a party of the militia, sent out to waylay the parties of the Kabul Khel, who have been cutting the telegraph wires, fell in with a gang of men at dawn between Baya and Datta Khel. A running fight occurred, in which one of the tribesmen was killed and two others were wounded.

SIR GUY WILSON.

CORDIAL SEND-OFF FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who left Simla to-day by the one o'clock train for Bombay en route to England, was given a magnificent send-off by the officials and public of Simla. Long before the train was timed to start, Europeans and Indians assembled at the station to say a last good-bye to the Finance member. The Viceroy was represented by Captain Atkinson, and the Commander-in Chief by Captain Henderson, and among others present at the station were Sir James Meston, the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Edward Maclagan, Mr. W. M. Hidley, Sir Percy Lake, Brigadier-General Peyton, Sir William Vincent, Sir James Roberts, I. M. S., Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyia, Mr. W. H. Wood, the Rajah of Mahmudabad, the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Mr. F. W. Johnston, Mr. E. M. Cook, Mr. W. Michael, Mr. Lovett-Yeats, Mr. Scott O'Conor, Mr. L. Porter, Col. Lee, Rajah Bir Bikram Singh of Sirmoor, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Nandkissore Lall, Mr. Krishna Sahai, Mr. R. Burn, Chief Secretary, United Provinces, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Kanwar Maharaj Singh, Kanwar Indrajit Singh, Lala Jailal, Lal, Mohan Lall, Mr. Mir Mahomed Khan, Lala Harish Chandra and several others. The superintendents and staff of the Finance Department also attended in large numbers.

Sir Guy shook hands with each and every one, and said good-bye to them all. Several bouquets were presented to him, and as the train steamed off ringing cheers were given and a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

THE POONA SEASON.

LADY WILLINGDON VISITS A SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 25.

This morning Lady Willingdon paid a visit to St. Helen's School conducted by Miss Susie Sorabji. Her ladyship was accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Mrs. Palmer, the wife of the Bishop of Bombay, and Captain Vaughan, A.-D.-C. Her ladyship went round the school and examined each class of children at their lessons and made many enquiries.

On leaving, the ladies were presented with a bouquet tied with the school colours. The school was prettily decorated.

Later, Lady Willingdon motored to Miss Bernard's Hospital in Mangalwar Peth in the city, and inspected it.

The weather is damp and the sky threatening, which is prospective of rain shortly.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MOTOR VACUUM STREET-CLEANER.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 17,000 from the surplus cash balance for the purchase of a motor vacuum street-cleaner.

The Commissioner's letter has been published.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant, if the Commissioner's request was approved of.

The Committee then adjourned.

WIDOW'S PARTITION CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 25.

The Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore has decreed for a major portion of the claim for partition of her one-third share brought by Mrs. Radhabai, widow of Madhoram, against Hubadar Pershotamrai Tantia, a well known zemindar of Bithoor. The property involved is worth several lakhs.

The plea of the defendant was that the plaintiff's claim for the recovery of Rs. 80,000 and interest on account of her share of the moneys received from the Government in discharge of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway debentures was time-barred and was therefore disallowed.

THE BASRA MURDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Later reports regarding the Arab outbreak near Basra gives the following account of the affair:—

The steamer Marmariss, which left Bushire on June 20th, with a Turkish military commandant on board, returned with the news that he had been assassinated by Arabs beyond Basra. Basra town was reported to be undisturbed, though there was some excitement there.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LONG VIEWS AND SHORT.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech at the farewell dinner given to him at Simla has been universally acclaimed by Indians. It was one long sermon, and a good one at that. Those, who have criticised it adversely, say that he ought to have kept his urbane banalities to himself. But the vernacular press is jubilant, and our politicians are ready to fall down at his feet, and worship him. The hortatory harangue was aimed at Europeans, as well as Indians, officials as well as non-officials. It was instinct with the character of the man, his sympathetic understanding, his desire to learn the Indian point of view, and to see if there was a substratum of value even in adverse criticisms which may be treasured up for future guidance. Sir Guy has delivered himself of his intimate thoughts before his entertainers. It is objected that a man in his position might have been more discreet and less effusive. But my countrymen are troubled with no such considerations. We are mightily pleased with his friendly and generous sentiments, and for us there is an end of the matter. Nothing has appeared to me so striking in his speech as his counsel to educated Indians to take long views instead of short views. It corresponds with the advice once given by Lord Salisbury to critics, who were overpowered by the Russian menace in Central Asia, that they should study large maps in order that their view of distances might be more correct, and, therefore, more reasoning. I mean by long views a comprehensive outlook, and intellectual justness and integrity, which eschews false and hasty generalisations built upon spray incidents and actions pertaining to the administration. One essential qualification to this end is a study of history, drawing correct deductions from its teaching, and acquiring a sound and just appreciation of facts in their combination and their contrast. I mean, again, by long views a recognition of the benefits we have secured, and a charitable allowance for human faculties, such as the desire of the predominant partner to take more for himself than is fairly his due, and the haughtiness and arrogance of individuals. I should not be surprised, if the ruling race were too insistent on its prestige, (a much abused term), and were not too ready to forego its powers and privileges. These infirmities are common to all dominant powers, and the thoughtful among us are thankful that they have been kept, nevertheless, under a discreet and judicious restraint. Long views may cure the quick and impulsive among my countrymen of their impatient idealism, and may exercise a wholesome restraint upon their harsh and fierce judgements. They may be taught thus to understand the value of conservative forces in the State as indispensable to solid, steady, and ordered, progress.

MUTUAL TRUST AND SYMPATHY.

The Oriental is held to be an impassive creature. You can never read his heart. His command over his countenance is perfect. He is also very emotional, and on this side of his character Sir Guy had something to say. "You are a very emotional people. You are in many respects also intellectually quicker. That is your nature, and you may well be proud of it. But try to understand ours." The English nature, being some what stolid, has made political caution a part of their very blood, he said. To my mind, this quality accounts, to a certain extent, for the contrast between the bloodless revolution which placed William of Orange on the throne of England, and the French Revolution. There is a deep conservative element in the British nature, and it is intensified in a bureaucracy which naturally looks to its own interests and advantage, and which cannot, therefore, be in much sympathy with progressive movements, having for one of their aims the wider participation of the subject races in the work of the administration and in the emoluments of office. I was struck by a remark made lately by a compatriot of mine before a company of friends: "Suppose we had been the ruling race, would we have exercised our power with greater retraint and moderation? I very much doubt it. We should have erred more on the side of self-aggrandisement." None of his hearers disputed this opinion. I do not quote it as an argument that because someone else might have behaved worse, therefore a milder departure from equal right and justice must be approved and condoned. But in making allowance for human nature this thought might act as a restraint. There was no reference in the speech of Sir Guy to the imperfections of human nature which must enter in a greater degree into the administration of a country in which the rulers and the ruled are not one. But I fully concur in his advice to his hearers to judge the rulers fairly, and not to suspect their motives. "Do not condemn," he said, "our English honesty and veracity, if you find that we move very slowly forward towards the goal of your hopes. Do not mistake that slowness for want of faith. Do not suppose, for a moment, that we are going to be false to our word." The Englishman may be rough and abrupt; he may be reserved and insular, and may also have a domineering spirit. But he has at bottom a sense of justice, a feeling of kindliness and generosity. While Sir Guy Fleewood Wilson asks that the rulers may be given credit for honesty, it might as well be pleaded for Indians that they may not be misjudged and misunderstood. If both sides were animated by the same spirit of mutual trust and sympathy, there would be little room for mutual misapprehensions.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SOUND OPINION.

Sir Guy said it had incessantly been impressed upon him that a prolonged residence in the country was an essential condition to any knowledge of India. We may sneer at globetrotters, whose confidence is as great as their ignorance. But we must guard against the presumption that, unless a man has been long in India, it is impossible for him not only to speak with authority, but also to form any sound opinion. I have never subscribed to this proposition; nor should I to the converse proposition that prolonged residence in India entitles a man, by virtue of that simple fact, to speak with authority on matters concerning this country. Experience is a valuable factor, no doubt. But prolonged residence is not essential and indispensable in every case for the purpose of grasping the fundamental principles of government. Sir Guy gives the instance of Lord Morley, and asks if thirty years' residence in India would have enabled him to comprehend with greater accuracy or more precision the situation which confronted him in India. Was his study of the problems of Indian Government less sound and penetrating, because he had never been on this side of Suez? Although everybody is not John Morley, and does not possess the exceptional qualifications, which enabled him to accomplish successfully what would have been impossible for ordinary people, it is possible for each, in his own degree, provided he has sound judgment, and is well equipped with materials to form it, to give opinions which need not be summarily dismissed simply on the ground that he had never been in the East, or had been there only as a casual visitor.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS.

Sir Guy has had his priceless reward as he terms it himself, in the esteem and affection of all the Indians with whom he has been brought in contact. Men of his type and character are invaluable in drawing the rulers and the subject races closer together, and in relieving the work of the administration of its vexations and provocations. It is within the power of every Englishman resident in India to contribute, each according to his own means and capability, to this happy understanding, and this power of good in the case of persons occupying exalted positions is proportionately greater and wider in its operation. It must be remembered that the obligation on the one side carries with it a corresponding obligation on the other. We cannot expect everything from others, and do nothing ourselves in return. We must repay the good by our own conduct and character; and, when the mutual obligation is widely understood and satisfactorily performed, the Government and the people will be one and indivisible. The process has commenced already with the reforms. The Indian members of the Legislative Councils of India are animated by a solemn sense of responsibility, to which most of them were strangers before, and it exercises upon them a wise restraint. The free interchange of views between the Government and the representatives of the people has been of great service in correcting mistakes and removing misapprehensions on which were often founded scathing denunciations in former days. This is the secret of the success which, according to the combined testimony of the highest in the land, has been achieved by the new Councils.

DION.

IMPALED ON A RAILING.

A BOMBAY SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Baburao Balwantrao Gaekwar, who was found on the spikes of the railing of the compound of Mr. Bolton's house at Queen's Road on the morning of the 12th instant.

Cawasji Shapurji Bagla, a cook in the service of Bai Meherbai Hunchershah Unwala, said his mistress lived on the ground floor of Bolton's house. On the 12th instant, at 4-50 a. m., his mistress was in the kitchen when he heard a shout of "Bapre" and ran out. He said the deceased was in a sitting posture on a spike of the railing round the house. Witness assisted the policeman to get him down. The deceased asked for water, which was given him. On being questioned the deceased said his head had been turned. He blamed no one. After the deceased had been taken from the spike some people from the upper floors arrived. Witness did not suspect foul play. Witness heard no noise or quarrelling on the upper floors, before he heard the deceased shouting.

Inspector Spiers said that in consequence of information received on the morning of the 12th instant he went to the G. T. Hospital and saw the deceased who was then dead. Witness took charge of his clothes and then went to Mr. Bolton's house in Queen's Road. He went to the second floor where he was shown a couch on the south side of the verandah on which the deceased had slept over night. Witness found some of deceased's clothes on the couch and some on chairs near by. Witness then went into the drawing room. At a distance of about three feet from the verandah and in the drawing room there was a window. Witness looked out and found that it overlooked the spot where the deceased was said to have been found. Witness also found a chair on upholstering of which he noticed two foot-prints. Witness then went downstairs and saw fresh blood on a spike, which was a little bent. Witness found a pair of slippers on the foot-path and a cap in the compound. Witness took all the articles and clothes into his possession and made inquiries into the matter.

Questioned by Superintendent O'Keeffe, witness said there was a weather-frame over the window below, and on the weather-frame was a creeper which was not disturbed. From this, witness concluded that the deceased was not thrown down but must have jumped out.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.

There appears to be a steadily increasing tendency on the part of Assain prisoners to escape from jail. "The Statesman" gathers that this is not because the jails are less attractive than those of other provinces, but simply because they are less securely guarded Colonel Neil Campbell, in submitting his report for 1912, explains that both jails, and sub-jails, especially the latter, are decidedly insecure. The sub-jails, he says, are surrounded by bamboo palisadings—a fact which naturally exposes the convict who prefers a life of freedom to too great a temptation. The result is escapes like that from Sylhet Jail, where two men dug a hole beneath the bamboo walls of the sleeping-barrack at night, made their exit through it, and then sealed the main enclosure wall by means of a bamboo which they had dislodged from an oil-mill shed, all the while eluding the vigilance of their guard. Meanwhile forty-two prisoners who have escaped in recent years remain at liberty.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

FUNCTION AT THE COUNCIL HALL, POONA.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., held his first Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday evening. There were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Hon'ble, Mr
Armstrong, Charles, Sir
Bhandarkar, R G Sir
Bhonsle, Kunwar Luxmanrao, Shreemant
Bivalkar, Vinayakrao Dhundiraj
Chinoy, Fazulbhoy M Mr Hon'ble
Chintamanrao Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli
Cochran, G W Captain
Dastur, Kaikobad A Nosherwan, Sardar
Doering, H Rt Revd,
Donovan, Major,
Doran, E A Mr
FitzGibbun, P J Mr
Godbole, K R Mr
Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy, Sir
Kadri, Syed Shamsuddin I S O Khan Bahadur
Karandikar, R B Mr
Kamat, B S Mr Hon'ble
Khandalawala, N D Mr Hon'ble
Malegaonkar, Ratnasinha Jadhavrao Raje
Mirikar, Yeshwantrao Trimbakrao, Sardar R B
Moodliar Coopooswamy Vizarongam, Sardar Hon'ble
Moulvi, Rafiudin, Ahmed Hon'ble
Mountford, Lewis J Mr I C S
Murtrie, D Mr
Napier, L Mr
Nowrojee, Pudumjee, Sardar
Obbard, E N Major
Panse, G D, Sardar
Paranjpye, R P Mr Hon'ble
Patwardhan, Govindrao Balwant Shastree Sardar
Ratwardhan Vinayakrao Harihar, Chief of Kurandwad (Jr)
Percival, Mr I C S
Potnis, Janardhan Bhivrao, Sardar
Pratt, Mr, I C S
Purandare, Sadashivrao, Mahadevrao Sardar
Purandare, Trimbakrao Ramrao, Sardar
Raste, Vishwanath Khanderao, Sardar
Raghunathrao, S, Pant Sachiv
Shakespear, L W, Colonel
Shmbhusing Jadhavrao, Raje, Sardar
Sharp, W H, Mr
Shepherd, Mr I C S
Shunkerao Punt Sachive, Chief of Bhor
Smart, W W, Mr I C S
Thackersey, Vithaldas D Sir
Thakurdas Purshotamdas, Mr
Turner, Dr
Vakil, Nowroji Pestonji, Khan Bahadur
Vakil Rustomji, Jehangir Sardar Khan Bahadur
Vinchurkar, Ganpatrao, Madhavrao Sardar

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Aaron Daniel, Mr
Adam Abdul Ali, Mr
Adi Cooverji Ardeshir, M A Mr
Agashe, D A Mr
Agashe, K J Mr
Agashe, V T Mr
Ajrekar, S H Mr L C E
Allen, H M Mr I C S
Anderson, F G H Mr I C S
Anklesaria, N S Mr
Apte, L J Mr
Apte, H N Mr
Armytage, P D G Capt
Araujo, J B Revd
Arthur, J R Lieut
Arnould, H L Revd
Bahulikar, D P Mr
Baker, F J Mr
Barnett, W G Mr
Barton, P Major
Beaufort, F H Lieut
Bell, C V Moberly Lt and Adjt
Bannett, E Maj R A M C
Berkeley, R E Capt
Bhadbhade, R G Mr
Bhagwat, V V Dr L M and S
Bhagwat, S R Rao Bah L C E
Bhandarkar, D R Mr
Bharucha, F E Mr
Bhardi, R R Mr
Bhave, M A Mr B A L L M
Bhave, A G Mr
Bhide, S S Mr
Bolton, F Lt R F A
Bomanji, Pestomji Mr B A L L B
Batre, G K Mr
Bovet, W Capt R E
Boyd, S Capt R E
Bralme, G B Mr B A
Brayne, A F L Mr
Brooke, Smith P W F Captain R E
Brooke, R R M Capt
Browne, W W Capt R A M C
Brown, A Lt and Qr Master
Bruder, A Rev Fr
Bunter, P Mr
Burns, W Mr
Butler, C J Mr
Buxy, J D Mr
Byramji, Pudumjee Mr
Cane, A S Capt R A M C
Captain, D S Mr
Carvalho, H F Mr
Casaumally, J Mr
Case, A Capt
Catterson Smith, T M O Lt
Chaturbhooj Balmukund, Mr
Chaubal, Mahddev Ramchandra, Mr
Chhaganlal Ganpatdas, Mr
Chimanlal Kissandas, Mr
Chenai Bajunji Sorabji, Mr
Chenai Framroze Sorabji, Mr
Chimulgund, H V Mr
Chiplunker, M H Mr
Chitty, E R I Lt Col
Chobe, S A Mr L M & S
Clarke, G A Capt
Clayton, H B Mr I C S
Clemson, W Capt
Clubwala, K M Khansaheb
Collas D P J Lt
Collins D J Major, R A M C
Corry, J B Capt R E D S O
Courtis, J H Lieut
Cree-Brown, R S Mr
Cross, H L Mr
Cuddeford, R B G Lt
Cuming, R J Major
Cushny, D 2nd Lt
Dadabhoy R N B Jijibhoy, Mr
Dadysett, H D Mr
Daftary, G D Mr
Daxar S C Khan Bahadur,
Davar, C D Mr
Davies R D Capt
Dann, H C B Lt-Col
Darley, W H L Capt
Dasai, F B Mr
Dastoor Meher, H Khan Bah
Dastoor Bhappu, K D
Dastoor Adurji, T
Desouza, D J Asst Surg
Devenport, F M Lt
Daunt, W D Lt-Col
Dandekar, A G Rao Bah
Dean, H H 2-Lieut
Desai, J R Khan Bahadur
Deshpande A L Mr
Deshpande, L M Mr
Deshpande, G A Sardar
Deshpande, G K Rao Saheb
Desouza, P P Mr
Diss, E X Mr L M & S
Dickins, F Capt R A
Dixit, B R Mr
Dhamdhere, H R Sardar
Dorabji Sorabji, Mr
Dost Mohomed, Mr
Dyer, G H T Mr
Dubash, S D Mr
Duxbury, G R Mr
Dwarkadas, G P Mr
Edwards, P A Lt
Ellis, S G V Capt
Eminson, B F Lt I M S
Ewbank, R B Mr I C S
Ewing, J A Mr
Ebrahim H G Mr
Flint, R B Capt
Foljambe, J C Lieut Hon'ble
Fox, C J J Mr
Framji, K S Mr
Frenchman, M P Mr
Frost, F D Lieut
Fulambrikar M G Mr
Fyffe, E L Lieut
Gorahim, H J Mr
Gadgil, K G Mr Barat-law
Gadre, M T Mr
Gammie, G A Mr
Gandhi, G R Mr
Gandekar, K R Mr
Gayer, J A Mr
Ghaswalla, K A Lt
Ghaswalla, J D Mr
Ghate, V S Mr
Gibbons E S Capt
Gibson, A W Major R A M C
Gilroy, P K Capt I M S
Godbole, S K Mr
Godbole, T G Sardar
Gokhale, V C Mr L M and S
Gokhale, K H Mrs
Gokhale, L R Mr
Gonsalves, A F Mr L C E
Goostadjee Dhunjishaw, Mr
Gordon, R E Lt R F A
Gotiwalla, S A Mr
Gould, F H Lieut
Griffith, C R W Mr I E S
Greenshields, D J Lt R H A
Gudi, B B Rao Bah
Gupte, T V Mr
Hajee Esmail, H H Nakhoda Mr
Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman, Mr
Hall, E G Capt
Hamilton, A F Capt I M S
Harden, A H Capt
Harvey Kelly, Lt
Hasabnis, V G Sardar
Heath, E G Lt R F A
Henderson, C G H Capt
Hider, T W Mr
Hill, J R Lt-Col
Holman, W C Mr
Hooker, J S Capt
Hormasjee Sorabjee, Mr
Hughes, J E Major
Humphreys, G G P Major
Hulseberg, H Major
Hutchinson, H S Capt I M S
Hyde, A C Major
Ichharam, B Rao Bah
Israel, S B Mr
Izod, K W Lt
I'Anson, C J de V Lieut
Ibrahim Hajee Haroon Nakhoda Mr
Ibrahim, S Haji Mr
Imam Mahomed, Khan Saheb
Ingle, F A Mr
Ingle, E H Mr
Irwin, H R B H Lt
Jadhava, N Subedar
Jag Mohandas Kisands Mr
Jassavala, B B Mr
Jahangir Pestonji Mr
Jivajee, Sorabjee Mr
Joglekar, R N Rao Bahadur
Joshi, R P Mr
Jourdain, C E Major
Julaya B Bai Bahi
Jusaff, H Jaffur Mr
Jussuff, H Jaffur Mr
Kamte, M T Rao Bah
Kanitkar, K R Mr
Karmarkar, A N Mr
Karve, R G Mr
Kayani, K H Mr
Kazi Sayed, A Peerzada Khan Bah
Kazi Sayed, Ishak S Hasan Mr
Kazi Sayed, N Peerzada Mr
Kelkar, G K Mr
Kelkar G N Mr
Kelkar, K G Mr
Kelkar, N C Mr
Kothavala, M H Mr
Kotval, T R Mr
Kumthekar, K M Mr
Kumtheker, M K Rao Bahadur
Knapton, F Major
Kisandas V Mr
Kelley, P A Mr
Keyworth, W D Capt
Khambatta, D D Major Khan Bah
Khan, J M Mr
Khare, G N Mr
Khopkar, V N Rao Bahadur
Kisandas Tikumds, Mr
Knight, J B Mr
Knowles, J E Lieut
Koenosgen, J Rev
Kokje, K V Rao Bah
Lake, E A W Lieut
Lall Khan Capt Sardar Bah,
Latham, H B Lieut
Leao, S A Mr
Leatham, G Mr I C S
Le Marchant, H N Capt
Lee, A J Capt I M S
Lethbridge, E A Major
Lichmore, B C Khan Bah
Limaye, H G Mr
Loring, E J Capt
Love, R H Lieut
Mac George H K Lt.-Colonel
Mackay, J M Mr
Macmillan, H B Mr
Macnicol, H Rev
Macqueen, E T L Lt
Madiwalla, K G Mr
Mahumed, S K Peerzade Mr
Mankar, V G Mr
Marathe, K B Mr
Maras, F W Mr I C S
Martin, C V Capt
Mandy, C N Mr
Manle, H N Lt J Major, R F A
Mawe, M D Rev
Maude, P A 2nd Lieut
Mehendale, K C Sardar
Melver, J A Mr I S O
Merriman, A B Capt
Meyer, J L Major
Meynell, H Capt
Middleton, F Capt
Mir J Alikhan, Mr
Mir A Ali Khan, Mr
Mir J Khan, Mr
Mirikar, G L Sardar
Mirza, A H Khan
Mirza, I Baig Capt Sar Bah
Modi, Tulsidas K Mr
Mody, C T Mr
Mody, S H Dr
Maxwell-Moffat, A L N 2nd Lt
Monteith, M E Capt
Mahomed, M Capt Sardar Bahedur
Moodliar, S C Mr
Moodliar, B V Mr
Moodliar, V M Mr
Morland, W E T Lt
Morley, V S 2nd Lieut
Mereshwar, H Mr
Morison, J Capt I M S
Morris, F Major
Mujumdar, G N Sardar
Muley, N S Mr L C
Mulchand, B Mr
Murphy, C F 2nd Lt
Mudge, E C Lieut
Naidu, R K Mr
Naik, P G Mr
Naik, Hiralal Ramlal, Mr
Natu, Narayenrao Chintamon, Sardar
Natu Shridharrao Vithal, Mr
Natu Vinayakrao, Moreshwar, Mr
Natu, V N Mr
Naylor, H W Capt R F A
Nottidge, G Lt R E
Nusserwanjee, Dhunjeeshaw, Mr.
Omkar, M C Sardar
Page, H M Mr
Pajnigar, H M Mr
Parbury, E Capt R A
Parekh, C P Mr
Paranjpye, K P Mr L C E
Parasnis, D B Rao Bahadur
Pasta, M G L Mr
Parakh, K M Asst Surg, L M and S

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending His Excellency the Governor's Levee :—

Captain F T Turner, R A M C
Mr Sulleman Abdul Wahed
Mr N S Panse
Mr H O Moore
Sardar Dastur, B Jamaspjee, C I E
Rao Bahadur, B B Onkar
Lieut, G St P Lawrence
Mr K B Pudumjee
Mr Nowroji Framji Ardaseer
Mr Burjorji Perozshaw
Sardar Khunderao, B Dabhasle
Pattani, A P Mr
Patwardhan, S V Mr
Patwardhan, V A Rao Sahib
Peebles, R E Lt R F A
PestonjiBomanjee, Mr
Pethe, R V Mr
Petit Bomonjee Dinshaw, Mr
Phillips, R C Pinto, Mr
Petit Pherozshah, B Mr
Phadke, P B Rao Bahadur
Pithavala, M B Mr B A, B Sc
Pollard, J H Lt, Col
Pooley, C B Mr
Potnis, R B Mr
Powell, D H Capt
Powell, F G Lt
Pradhan, K B Mr
Pulley H C Capt
Purandhare, M C Sardar
Quayle, P R Lieut
Ramdas, Goverdhandas, Mr
Ramjee, Pandoo Rao Bah
Ramnarayan Amarchand, Rao Bah
Ramnath Hammantram, Mr
Ranade, S V Mr
Ranade, Sakharam, V Mr
Rowlence, M Lieut
Readymoney, C J Mr
Rendall, E J Lieut
Rendall, T S Lieut
Reynolds, B T Lieut
Richards, W V Capt
Richardson, J S Lt
Richardson, GSt J Lt
Robinson, C E Major
Rodd, W J Capt
Rodgers J Mr
Rosher, H L Lt Col
Roussac, W A Mr
Row, A W Lieut
Rustomji, C M Mr
Rutter, Williamson, Dr
Ryley, H F B Capt
Sahasrabudhe, B T Mr
Sane, K N Rao Bah
Sarson E V Capt
Sathe, H G Mr
Sathe, S V Rao Bah
Sayed Ghulam, M R Mr
Sayed Mahomed Ishak, Sub
Satpute, N R Mr L M and S
Schutte, W M Mr
Setna, A B Mr B A L L B
Shepherd, W S W Mr.
Shete, V G Mr L C E
Subbayya, P V V Mr
Subedar, Sh Abdul Kadar Khan Sah
Shaik, Ahmed, Sub Maj
Shaik Hassan Subhedar
Shaik, Imam Subdar Major
Shaik Ibrahim, Hony Lt and Sub
Shaik Surfraz, Hakim Khan, Saheb
Sharpe, W W Mr
Shaw, W S Jagol Capt, I M S
Shiv Narayen, Mr.
Shikhare, P V Asst Surg L M & S
Shriment, Ganptrao B Mr
Shrdihar, Abaji Satbahai Rao. Bah
Sidhwa, B H Mr B A L L B
Stein, J B Rev Fr S J
Stewart, R Major
Stokes, R G Capt
Stephenson, E L 2-Lt
Steward, C W Lt
Stowell, R S Capt
Surfraz Shaik, A K Mr M A
Suryawanshi, S S Revd
Sweeny, R L C Capt
Syed Ahmed, Mr
Talukdar, B M Mr
Tapray, B M Mr
Thomas, A H Capt, I M S
Tibbs, P G Revd
Trimbakrao, H Mr
Turnbull, H G D Mr I E S
Utterson H K Capt
Vengu Aiyer, P R Rao Saheb
Vesrey, Asst Surgn
Vinayak, G Mr
Vines, C E Capt R A
Wadia, J P Senior Asst Surn
Waiya, H A Mr Barrister-at law
Wakley, B J Captain
Warren, E. Corbould Captain R F A
Weldon, E S Captain
Wetherall, F G B Lieut.
White, A W Captain
Whiteley, E C Lieut
Whittall, G E Lieut
Wickham, A F Major
Will, P. Revd Father S J
Wilkinson A C L Mr
Wilson. G S Mr
Wilson, J Aikman Revd
Windhansen W Revd Father S J
Windle R J Lt Colonel R A M C
Wiseman C. S Captain
Withers, B H 2ndLt.
Wren, Mr.
Wynne F G Lieut
Wynter F C W 2nd Lieut
Y sudia, J Revd
Young, B H Lieut

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A."

For the third evening in succession a water-logged ground and rain showers at intervals went some way towards spoiling the League fixture. Nevertheless it is remarkable that, after the continuous and heavy down pour of the last few days, the football ground is not in very much worse condition than it is. With a foot or more of water on the Esplanade Maidan the Cooperage held only a slight accumulation of water, and though the field was not ideal it was very far from being unplayable. The game between the B. A. C. and the Sherwood's "A" did not promise any very exceptional football, but a fair crowd of enthusiasts filed the stand and the game provided plenty of interest. The B. A. C. were particularly weak in the forward line and never at any time became really dangerous though Rochley once had a fair chance The Sherwoods on the other hand were attacking almost continuously, and should have had more goals than they did. Walker put up a good defence though he twice allowed the ball to slip through his fingers into the net. The B. A. C. defended well. For the winners Toppliffe was conspicuous, centring and shooting well. The other forwards were also good. The team generally is a strong one and should be always worth watching.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods very soon got to work and Toppliffe tricking well put in a good centre. Templeton cleared but Wesson securing possession raised the ball over the bar. The Sherwoods maintained pressure and Toppliffe put in some good work. Several unsuccessful shots were put in. The B. A. C. eventually got away and looked like scoring, but Rochley being hustled failed in his effort. Soon after the Foresters secured a corner. Walker cleared well, being again called upon by Toppliffe. The B. A. C. got away for a bit and then some tricky work by Astle gave Sergt. Orange the ball and he put in a hard straight shot, which Walker cleared successfully. Twenty minutes from the start of operations some clever footwork gave Toppliffe an opening and he tried a shot which Wright turned into the goal (1—0). The Sherwoods came on again and secured a corner. Toppliffe put the ball in well and it hung about in front of goal for some time. Orange looked like scoring but Walker running out hustled him and the ball travelled wide. The soldiers continued to attack and Wesson shot wide. Soon after the same player put in an excellent centre. Walker threw clear. The military were attacking continuously. Murffitt cleared well. Astle the centre half of the Foresters put in a long volley, which went straight to Walker. The goalkeeper was somewhat casual about it and the ball slipped through his fingers and between his feet into the goal (2—0). The B A C got down from the kick-off but were unable to push home the attack and a long kick saw the Foresters racing down for the ball. Wales got right down with it running hard but Walker cleared at the last moment.

The B. A. C. got down for the kick off. A long punt by Astle saw the Sherwoods get close in and Walker saved a shot neatly. Soon after Wright almost scored and a corner was given. Walker put the ball over the bar cleverly and was again called upon immediately after. Yet a third corner kick struck the net. Moffitt kicked behind and the corner kick came to nothing. Then the B. A. C. managed to secure a corner. Play was confined to mid-field for a time. Sergt Orange tried a shot and a centre from Toppliffe went over the bar. Wright slipped when he had a good opportunity. The B. A. C. got away once or twice but could not get close in till a centre form Robinson resulted in a corner. The ball lay about in the goal mouth and a score seemed certain but the sphere eventually trickled behind. Fifteen minutes from the start of the second moiety Orange put in a low hard shot that went through Walker's finger (3-0). Coming on again Toppliffe put in a hot shot that Walker touched over the bar doing the same with two successive corner kicks. A shot by Toppliffe went wide. Walker saved another well. The B. A. C. got down but Rochley was unsupported. The Sherwoods secured a corner and the kick fell in the net. The B. A. C. went through with the ball and Rochley had an excellent chance but missed his shot badly. The B. A. C. came on again and Johnstone had quite a little game to himself eventually getting the ball away. Astle had a shot for goal. The game ended.

Sherwood Foresters "A" ... 3 goals.
Bombay Athletic Club ... nil

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A":—(goal) Johnstone, (backs) Dexter and Wilkins, (halves) Fitzgerald, Astle and Marvell, (forwards) Toppliffe, Wells, Wright, Orange and Wesson.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB:—(goal) Walker, (backs) Moffit and Templeton, (halves) Butt, Templeton and Schultz, (forwards) Rachles, Robinson, Rochley, Crowley and Knight.

Referee :—Mr. Shaw.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

A match in the second round on the Birthday Polo Tournament was played this afternoon in excellent weather, but the attendance was small as compared with Monday. The teams were the 7th Hussars and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. The game was very one-sided, the Hussars winning by eight goals to one. The losing team were without Major Lambert, who injured his shoulder recently in a practice game.

The final round of the Tournament will be played on Friday between the Madras Government House team and the 7th Hussars.

MOTOR POLO FIASCO.

EXCITEMENT THAT SURVIVED ONLY FIVE MINUTES.

The roar of open exhausts and the scream of gears instead of the thud of hoofs and the creak of saddles resounded over the third polo ground at Ranelagh on Saturday in Mail week when Mr. R. C. Klegin's team played the first game of motor polo seen in Europe. A very large crowd gathered to witness what everyone expected to be the most thrilling thing known since Ranelagh was founded. The excitement survived about five minutes of the game. It was amusing for about ten minutes more, and at the end of a quarter of an hour numbers of spectators strolled away to the tea-tables.

The "teams" consisted of one car each —a practically stripped chassis, with a seat for the driver and a long step for the player A strong hoop over the head of the driver protected him in the event of an upset. This actually occurred only once, when after a terrific, skid round in the attempt to get back to the ball, a car overturned close to the boundary. Flames burst from the engine as the petrol began to spread, but the fire was quickly put out, and the car was soon in action again.

Through the actual game quickly proved to be quite uninteresting, the driving of the cars will not easily be forgotten as a spectacle marvellous coolness and almost uncanny skill. At the beginning the ball was placed in the centre of the ground and the two cars rushed at it from their respective ends. Just as the spectators were holding their breath in expectation of a collision, they skimmed past each other, "with just daylight between them," as one enthusiast expressed it.

When, as very often happened, neither man hit the ball, the crowd saw superb exhibitions of lightning turns and reversing. One was forcibly reminded of Mr. Kipling's story of the polo pony, "The Maltese Cat," who "wheeled like a cockchafer on a pin." These skeleton machines, pouring smoke and making a noise like Gatling guns, spun round in their own length, darted away, wheeled again, and reversed in a wonderful manner. But the game seems scarcely likely to hold the attention of an English crowd, though it might possibly be more successful at the Crystal Palace than at Ranelagh.

GREAT FILEDSMEN AND THEIR METHODS.

(By E. H. D. Sewell.)

I have never understood the cricketer who did not derive real enjoyment from fielding. Properly thought out, there is as much fun to be had when fielding out while two or three hundred or more runs are being made as from playing an innings of fifty.

Fielding does not consist in merely standing about where your captain or the bowler has placed you, stopping the ball when it comes somewhere in your direction, and then returning it as quickly as you can to no matter which end. Everything matters when fielding, even to noticing whether the ground is softer in some places than in others, and, whether or not, yonder chimney or steeple is straight behind the batsman, supposing he makes a certain stroke at a certain ball. And it is only by a very strict, if sometimes unconscious, attention to such, and many other details, that the great fieldsmen in cricket have become great.

The greatest out-field I ever saw was Denton, of Yorkshire, and I place him before Trumper, Tyldesley, Ransford, C. Hill, and Hutchings, only because of the rapidity of his gather and return. In my opinion he had just the pull of all the others in that respect, good though they were. His throw did not have the length of that of Trumper or the speed of that of Hutchings or A. E. Lawton. Lawton beat them all for pace.

In his methods Denton was neatness personified. His footwork was well-nigh faultless, and he timed the pick-up of the ball just so that his next step was on to the left foot, and he could throw at once. All great fieldsmen do this, of course. Trumper's throwing was as charming a sight as his batting. He, like R. H. Spooner, does everything gracefully, and leaves the onlooker perfectly satisfied that he has seen the best that erring man can achieve. Such men as I have named needed no call from their wicket-keeper or captain as to which end to throw. They threw instinctively to the end at which there was most chance of a run-out, having practically made up their minds while chasing the ball which that end should be.

This is a thing the thoughtless out-field never does. He overtakes the ball, turns round, and then the fatal pause. By studying the batsmen he ought to know which is the slower runner, or if both are about equal in pace, which one had the start after the ball was hit, and should base his judgment as to which end to throw accordingly.

Another thing all great out-fields do is to keep on their toes and, in a general way, on the move, never in any circumstances standing still, while there is a chance of the ball coming in their direction. "Anticipate" is the watchword for all fieldsmen—out, as well as close-in, fieldsmen.

Nearer the wicket I class G. L. Jessop and Hobbs as the two best modern coverpoints, with W. G. Quaife, R H. Spooner, and S. H. Saville as the next three. Like all good fieldsmen in that position, they all move in a few steps every time the ball is bowled.

It is impossible to be a first-class coverpoint if you don't do this. Opinions vary as to the best throw-in from cover. Some swear by a kind of under-arm, or below-the-shoulder, flick. Jessop excelled at this. Hobbs, on the other hand, does all his damage with a wristy flick from the level of, or just above, the shoulder.

Quaife employed the below-the-shoulder throw, while Saville, who relies mostly upon hitting the wicket, throws more like Hobbs. It is better cricket to invariably throw to the wicket-keeper for him to put down the wicket than to throw at the stumps, but hitting the wicket carries with it generally the advantage that the umpire says "Out!"

Mid-off is another position in which men have specialized, such as George Hirst, E. Jones, the Australian fast bowler, and Brown, of Hampshire. I think they are the three best in that position I have ever seen. At one time it seemed impossible to get a ball past Hirst or Jones, and much the same thing may now be said of Brown, but his return is sometimes rather wild. Llewellyn, the South African and Hampshire cricketer, was one of the most active mid-offs the game has known, and his left-handed fielding and throwing made him always a source of terror. Brown, of Hampshire, is also one of the longest throwers in big cricket.

In the slips A. C. MacLaren, Braund, R. E. Foster, Tunnicliffe, Trott, Hayes, Lohmann, C. J. Kortright, G. N. Foster, Relf (A. E.), Cox, Seymour, G. Gunn, and Tarrant, are among the greatest first or second slips ever known, just as A. O. Jones is the best in the peculiar position of short third man he has made his own. All these do not stand in the same way. Trott and Tunnicliffe especially standing with their feet very wide apart.

Eternal vigilance is necessary for success in the slips, in addition to the quickness of eye and limb without which there is no hope. Indeed, fielding is the one branch of cricket in which practice does not make perfect unless that quickness of eye and limb is there to begin with. For him who has them not all that can be done is to try—and to keep on trying. And such a one will be sure to live his few glorious moments.

DALES GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF IN
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

LOVE IN A CAVE.

BYRONIC ROMANCE IN THE EAST.

A FORTNIGHT'S BLISS IN THE JUNGLE.

A story which is reminiscent of Byron's Don Juan reaches us from Ceylon.

At the Court of the District Judge of Colombo, a correspondent wrote on June 19, the veil was lifted from an Eastern romance of youthful love, and, in the didactic and unemotional language of the witness-box, the story of a midnight elopement, of a hurried flight from parental wrath, of a fortnight of bliss in a lonely cave, of a heart-rending parting, and of an ending full of pathos was told.

He was quite a young man, Mendis his name,—a pathetic figure as he stood in the dock facing the Judge to answer a charge of kidnapping Rosalina, the fifteen year old daughter of Caralina of Puwakpitiya. It was at midnight on March 11th, so the evidence ran, that Rosalina quietly left her parents' house to join her lover, to escape (as she alleged) the ill-treatment of her step-father.

When Mendis joined her he said it was important that they should get as far away as possible from her parents' home before dawn. By six o'clock the young couple reached Dehiowita and stayed at the house of a friend named James, but subsequently discovered a lonely cave in a jungle which, for a fortnight, they made their home. In the day time Mendis would leave the cave to find food for his sweetheart and for himself, but one day, when both were fast asleep, the village headman made his appearance and they were taken into custody.

True to the ethics of romance the slip of a girl took upon herself the whole blame of the elopement, and, at last, overcome by her feelings, exclaimed "Oh, I cannot leave him, I cannot marry any other."

It was a tragic moment for the young lovers when the Judge pronounced sentence —a year's rigorous imprisonment, and outside the Court the young girl was overcome by grief.

PIGTAIL AS AID TO ORDER.

PLIGHT OF THE CHINESE POLICE.

The abolition of the pigtail in China is having a remarkable effect on the preservation of order.

At the Revolution the Cantonese and Southerners, almost to a man, cut off their queues, and ever since the police have been complaining that they are understaffed. The reason was subtly explained to a Press representative in London by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, who has just returned after a five months' tour in China and the East.

"The complaint puzzled me," he said "till I saw two batches of prisoners. One lot had pigtails, and these had all been tied together, so that one policeman could look after the lot; but four policemen were needed to control the others, who had cut off their queues."

Sir Alfred had much that was very interesting to tell his interviewer about the state of affairs in the new Republic. With Sir West Ridgeway he was actually present at the opening of the first Parliament, and had a private audience of the Provisional President, Yuan-shi-Kai. The object of his journey was to interest the Chinese Government in a scheme for the colonization, from the over-populated North, of British North Borneo, which, in Sir Alfred's opinion, only requires labour to make it a vast success.

"In our scheme, which the Republican Government approved we propose to give a grant of 10 acres to each immigrant and his family, with a house and financial help till his crops mature," he explained.

The interview with the President was a momentous affair.

We were paddled across the lake to the Palace in the canoe of the famous Dowager Empress. Tea, cigars, cigarettes, and champagne were placed on the table in the room where we were received, but no one partook of any. It is a curious point in etiquette. If we had taken anything the President would have risen at once, and the interview would have ended, for to take refreshment of any sort is a sign that you are tired."

This is Sir Alfred's impression of Yuan-shi-Kai :

Absolutely fearless, and with the most penetrating eye I think I ever saw. Evidently a man of enormous strength of character, and one can readily believe after seeing him that he is the one man who can put order into the terribly tangled skein of Chinese administration. He has an absolutely open mind, and sees that it is impossible to keep China purely for the Chinese.

What struck the visitor most about the 700 members present at the opening of the first Parliament was their extreme youth, and that, with few exceptions, they were in European dress, only one wearing a pigtail.

The Nationalist Party has a majority of about three over all other parties combined, and its wish, according to Sir Alfred is to destroy the power of Yuan-shi-Kai. But the latter he remarked, "has the Army at his back, and though it does not seem that he has any desire to be forced into the position of nominal and actual ruler of the country, it may be that he may be compelled to do so in order to save China from chaos."

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 6.)

by his somewhat skitchy picture the "Close of the Carnival." It is a great mistake to see in this picture as does Roger Miles nothing but vain frivolity; as a matter of fact death grins at us from behind the mask of the carnival and this is the true genius of the picture.

No greater contrast to the works of Greco can be imagined than is shown in the pictures of Gerard David in this collection. There are two canvases by this artist a "Madonna and Child" and the "The Entombment." In the one picture we have portrayed all the freshness of the northern summer landscape a scene full of life and simple charm whereas in the latter we are impressed by an effect of heavy silence that even awes all expressions of violent sorrow into dumbness. This Entombment is one of the pearls of the Collection which also contains some excellent pictures of the German School among which may be mentioned a Venus by Hans Baldung, whereas a female form by Grien shows great power and delicacy of modelling.

L. ASCH.

DIVORCE SURPRISE.

DRAMATIC MEETING OF FRIENDS IN COURT.

A dramatic meeting between two friends in the Paris courts—one the husband of the woman from whom he was seeking a divorce, the other the correspondent—took place on May 28.

Two men named Roussel and Richard, while undergoing their military service at Havre, became bosom friends. From time to time Roussel was visited at the barracks by his wife, but she was never at that time introduced to Richard.

Last September Richard, his term with the colours ended, entrained for Paris, travelling with him in the same compartment was a young and pretty woman. The couple entered into conversation, and before Paris was reached they had become friendly. He gave his name as Richard. She said she was Mme. Marthe Durand. The couple met again in Paris frequently, their relations eventually becoming very intimate.

Meanwhile Roussel, at Havre, was no longer visited by his wife, whom he loved deeply. When eventually he had completed his term of military service, and returned to Paris, he found that his wife had gone away and left no address. Thereupon he instituted divorce proceedings naming an unknown man as correspondent. The case came before the courts. In the waiting-room Roussel was delighted to see his old comrade Richard, who told him that he was in great difficulty owing to the fact that he wished to get married but was tied to another woman. While confidences were thus being exchanged Mme. Roussel entered the waiting-room and greeted Richard affectionately. His eyes at length opened to the truth. Roussel would have horse whipped his friend, but Richard with a sob explained that he never knew the woman was Roussells wife.

The upshot of the encounter was that Roussel and Richard went off arm-in-arm, while Mme. Roussel left the court alone.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

"PRINCESS'S" ADVENTURES IN PARIS.

When a handsome woman, dressed in the height of fashion, was brought before the Paris magistrates on a charge of fraud, she created a scene by passionately proclaiming that a very grave error had been committed by the police.

"You see before you," she shouted, "one of the most illustrious descendants of the family of Salm-Bynbourg, princes of the Holy Roman Empire. And it is I, Princess de Saem, that you mistake to-day for some vile adventurer wanted by the police."

But the magistrate had before him documents proving that the lady was no princess, but a clever Parisienne whom the authorities had had to deal with in years gone by, so she was sent to the prison of Saint-Lazare.

Through a letter, purporting to have been written by a worthy priest the "illustious stranger," who explained that she had been widowed just over a year, was able to make a triumphant entry into the society of the capital. Here she met two rich youths who were friends and who, unknown to each other both became engaged to the fascinating "princess," sealing their truth with the present of a ring costing some £1,200.

Then one day the fiance suddenly thought of going to Madrid where she said she was to have an interview with King Alfonso respecting secret details in her possession as to certain monarchies and empires. The circumstances rather disquieted one of the youths, and in his club one day he complained to his friend and the story of their both being engaged to the same woman at the same time came out.

The police were informed and had no difficulty in recognising the "princess" and in tracking her.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th June, 1913.

412. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifle, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

413. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

414. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Monday the 30th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th June, 1913.

152. Leave.—Sergt H E Subbins, is granted an extension of leave from 1st July to 1st October 1913.

153. Resignation.—No 1158 Gunner J J Bet No 1 Company having resigned is struck off the Corps from to-day date.

154. Signalling Class. A Semaphore Signalling Class will hold on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.

Commencing on Tuesday the 1st July 1913

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
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Distillers to H. M. The King.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir James Meston arrived at Simla as the guest of the Viceroy on Monday.

A Jullundur correspondent states in honour of the Viceroy's Birthday it has been decided to open a dispensary in that city.

Three irrigation Engineers from India will probably accompany Mr. T. R. J. Ward to Siam to carry out the construction of canals in that country.

The Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the continuance of the seventh temporary judgeship in the Punjab Chief Court for one year from the 1st January last.

A large party of Japanese tourists visited Kandy recently and spent the day in sightseeing. The Temple of the Tooth was the chief source of attraction and offerings were made there by the visitors Many went to the Botanic Gardens at Paradeniya.

The Federated Malay States rubber export for May was 2,744,000 pounds, and for April 3,642,240 pounds. For five months the figure was 19,000,000 pounds, comparing with 13,000,000. The London auctions are proceeding slowly and shares show a chronic weakness.

The only Government House thrown open to children on the Viceroy's birthday was that at Naini Tal. Sir James and Lady Meston, who have become great favourites with the younger generation since they went to the hills, entertained those hundred European school children to a dance which commenced soon after dusk and finished about midnight.

This year the 2nd (Q.O.) Cameron Highlanders will leave Bangalore and will be relieved by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The Camerons will leave Bangalore about the 20th October proceeding by train to Belgaum and then by route march to Poona. The North Lancashire Regiment is due to arrive at Bangalore from Poona about the 1st November.

The visit of the New South Wales cricket team to Ceylon in December, is now a certainty, says the "Ceylon Observer"; and so far the committee has met with satisfactory financial support, towards entertaining the visitors. The Colombo Cricket Club has also invited the Burma Gymkhana Club to send a cricket team to Ceylon in December next.

Mashobra being outside the licensed area of supply of electrical power, the Viceroy's week-end house the Retreat cannot at present be supplied with electric energy, but the Simla Municipal Committee are apparently prepared to supply the electricity eventually if the rate are remunerative and the licensed area can be so extended as to include Mashobra.

A Home correspondent writes:—"People coming home at this time of the year find considerable difficulty in being relieved of their ayahs, very useful on the voyage home, but not so much required here, where if the weather is cold they are pretty wretched. To find a lady returning just now is not easy, and it would be well if a bargain were struck with the steamship companies to take them back for a small consideration."

A brass image of Prince Mahinda who introduced Buddhism into Ceylon has been taken from Rangoon to Colombo. It was bought on behalf of the Fort Puspadhina Society for nearly a thousand rupees and has been placed in the Maligakande Temple where a fourteen day pinkam and a reception of 700 priests was held in its honour. The image replaces the one stolen in the reign of Sri Mogha and is distined for the Mehintale temple.

The prospectus for the forthcoming Bangalor Horse Show, to be held on the 11th and 12th proximo in the Residency grounds, by kind permission of Sir Hugh Daly, has just been published and in view of the fact that the show this year is to be held a day or two in advance of the big Race meeting, the entries ought to fill better than ever and lovers of horseflesh may anticipate a good display on the two afternoons. As last year, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Col. Sir Hugh Daly and Lieut. General Sir John Woon have consented to be Patrons of the Show, and Col. R. M. Betham, I.A., is President of a strong Committee.

The case was listed for trial recently before Mr. H. A. Loos, District Judge of Colombo, in which Mr, Jack Huntley Silburn, dental surgeon, late of Colombo and recently a visitor to Bombay sued Mr. F. Walshe, of Messrs. Lipton, Limited, for the recovery of Rs. 762 alleged to be balance due for professional attendance on the defendant between the months of January and July, 1912. The defendant in his answer denied liability and questioned plaintiff's qualifications. When the case was called the plaintiff was not present in Court. His proctors had no instructions. The Judge accordingly dismissed plaintiff's action with costs.

The approaching centenary of the consecration of the first Bishop of Calcutta might be utilised for the good of Anglo-Indian education in this city says the "Indian Churchman." Bishop Middleton was consecrated on May 8th 1814 and arrived in Calcutta in November of that year. We do not know says the journal whether any preparations are being made to commemorate the event in the Diocese itself but we suggest that an excellent way of marking the centenary would be to raise a special fund for the endowment of schools for the domiciled community in Calcutta. For such an object an appeal might well be made *urbi et orbi*.

The new British steamer "Malda," another new addition to the B.I.S.N.Co.'s fleet, arrived in Colombo on Saturday evening from London on her maiden voyage to Colombo and the East. She was recently built by Messrs. Barclay, Carl and Co., Glasgow. She has a tonnage of 7,884 gross, 4,996 nett, and is commanded by Capt. H. J. Brooks. The "Malda" has been put on the London-Calcutta service of the Company. She has fine and large accommodation for first and second class passengers. She brought a general cargo and a few passengers in transit for Madras and Calcutta, whither she sailed on Saturday.

LITERATURE AS A PROFESSION.

JOURNALISM AND THE MAN OF GENIUS.

The speechs at the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund have not unnaturally revived discussion of the unequal and precarious rewards of literature. Yet, whatever may be said against literature as a means of earning a living, there are in every generation more writers than the world needs. They know all that has been said against it. The examples of neglected genius are notorious, and no less notorious is the everlasting perversity of the public, who are equally bind to the merit of their own time and contemptuous of the same blindness in their ancestors. And yet, knowing all this there are now more youths than ever eager to be writers. There are more, indeed, than the public could possibly read, even if it regarded reading as a sacred duty; and it can only protect itself against their importunities by a dazed indifference like that of harassed tourists in the East. Literature, unfortunately, is one of those professions which have a prestige and which, therefore, are always too full. As any young barrister may be a future Lord Chancellor, so any young writer may become as famous as Byron or Shelley The man who starts life as a pork-butcher seems to be committee to mediocrity; whatever his success in selling pork, he will never become a household word through it. But an author, in his youth at least, can choose the place where he will be buried in Westminster Abbey; and when he writes his love-letters, he can think of the price they will some day fetch at public auction. True, he has given no proofs of genius, but so long as editors return his manuscripts he has also given no public proofs of incompetence. The world is all before him, and not only the world, but the same immeasurable future that exists for Dante and Shakespeare.

Most young writers discover pretty soon that they have not genius, at any rate at present; though they may always keep the hope that, like Cervantes, they will flower late and wonderfully. Meanwhile, common sens or the pressure of circumstances usually makes them give up tragedy and epic for journalism. But there are two kinds of writers whom neither common sense nor circumstances can force into this compromise—namely, those who have genius and those whom nothing can persuade that they are without it. The writer of genius must say what he has to say; and that is usually not what the public is accustomed to hear. He may of course have the miraculous cleverness of Shakespeare, who could persuade his public that "Hamlet" was a popular melodrama; but he is more likely to have the mulish obstinacy of Wordsworth; and conceive what the fate of Wordsworth would have been, either in his own age or in ours, if he had had to live by writing. The man of genius may be ready to support himself by journalism; and no doubt Shakespeare would have been the finest journalist, in the world, but Wordsworth would have been the worst. Men like him cannot live by writing; and still less can men who are like him in everything but genius. They exist in all ages; and for their delusions, and the calamities they incur through them, there is no remedy but the Royal Literary Fund and the chance pity of individuals. They often have the perseverance of Wordsworth himself and all the moral qualities that are needed for excellence in art. But those are wasted, in this world at least, because they only help to maintain a delusion, and the best that can be done for spite of themselves.

Lord Morley spoke the other night of the danger of dilettantism in literature and it is the chief danger for those writers who have not genius and know it. Nothing is easier for a clever youth than to write elegantly about nothing in particular, and nothing is more fatal for the mind than a confirmed habit of doing so. A man may not have genius and yet may become a good writer, saying what is valuable at least to his own time if only he will train himself to write as a sensible man talks if he will not pretend to know more than he does know or to feel more than he does feel; if he will not affect a cultured frivolity or a lofty scorn of the vulgar; if he will not give himself the airs of Anatole France of Nietzsche. A clever youth whom he begins to write often makes the mistake of addressing himself to an audience that does not exist, an audience that shares with him his own opinion of himself. To this audience he behaves as if his authority were already established and it is no wonder that the real audience which has never heard of him should find him too familiar and too confident and should very quickly cease to be an audience at all. Or, perhaps, if he has more than the usual cleverness, he gains a little reputation, which encourages him to live upon his cleverness alone. But no writer can do that; for genius and talent alike can only be nourished upon knowledge and experience, and cleverness that is not so nourished soon becomes dullness. In every decade there are writers who begin brightly enough, who are modish at thirty and dowdy at forty. Their capital at starting is the vivacity of youth; and, when that is spent, they have nothing to take its place. In every trade and profession knowledge is needed and literature only differs from the others in that it needs a knowledge not special to it self, besides its own peculiar technical skill. A writer, who is generally ignorant, falls into bad habits of style the more he tries to be a stylish, because he attempts to compensate with his style for his lack of matter. That cannot be done, and the effort to do it produces the "contortions of the Sibyl without her inspiration," or the pertness of wit without its point. Mere cleverness is one of the most useless of qualities, the world will not reward it in other professions, and there is no reason why it should be rewarded in literature.—"The Times."

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HYDROCELE

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ORGANISATION OF A GREAT BALL.

Probably few people realise the labour needed to arrange a ball on so big a scale as the Versailles Ball and Fete which was held at the Albert Hall in Mail week. Merely the arrangement of the hall, the making and draping of boxes, the hanging of fresh lights and searchlights, and the fixing of decorations—work which has to be done in a few hours—is enough to turn grey the hair of the man who is responsible for its success. But before things reach this stage there has been a vast amount of other work to be done, and the organiser and his staff have sat up till the early hours of the morning night after night writing innumerable letters and vowing as the clock strikes three that never again will they attempt to organise a fancy dress ball for 4,000 people. The chief difficulty this time was the various processions of Courts which waited upon Louis XIV. before the ball began. Each procession, whether representing England, France, Sweden, or any other country, had to be in the costume of the period and composed of a sufficient number of people.

FINDING THE COSTUMES.

First the correct costume for each country and each individual had to be decided on—no easy matter when so many countries were concerned—and then men and women had to be found who would go to the trouble and expense of having costumes made. If one had been in the organiser's room a week before the ball one would have seen something like this: Mr. Sherwood Foster sits at a desk strewn with papers, photographs of old costumes, a Louis XIV. Hat, a sketch of a Spanish costume of the period, a pipe or two, and the remains of tea which has been brought in and left practically untouched. He has a worried look, but is remarkably cool, and talks on the telephone, reads a letter, and dictates to a typist at the same time.

FINDING THE WEARERS.

Enter Lady So-and-So, obviously exhausted. She sinks into a chair, fans herself with a program, and says desperately I am six men short! Lord So-and-So, sitting opposite Mr. Foster! Aren't these men awful nowadays: You can't get 'em to do anything' Lady So-and-So: I must have them ready dressed. Directly I tell them that they must go and be measured and fitted, they strike. Can't you let me have six ready-made Spanish noblemen by to-morrow, Mr. Foster? You really must. My procession is in a hopeless state. At one time it was splendid, but six men failed me all at once. Lord So-and-So: Just like them. Mr. Foster (to typist): Ring up Lord Blank, tell him that Lady So-and-So particularly wants a Spanish nobleman, and tell him he must be one by the day after to-morrow at latest. Then ring up Count Blank, Lord Blank, Sir Blank, the Hon. Blank, and the Duke of Blank, and say the same thing to them. Enter the Countess of Blank. She, too, sinks into a chair, and looks despairingly at Mr. Foster: I want four French dukes. Lord So-and-So, removing his eyeglass: Dukes, I regret to say, are not plentiful. We can supply Dutch republicans, Swedish nobility, and a few English courtiers, but French Dukes are hopeless. The Countess of Blank: Then my procession will be a failure. Mr. Foster: Not at all. (To typist): Ring up Mr. Blank, Mr. Blank, and Mr. Blank, say that the Countess of Blank is three dukes short, and that they fail me at their peril. So it goes on day after day and very nearly night after night. Only a man with a marvellous capacity for keeping cool could survive such an experience, but there in his chair calmly sits Mr. Foster while lords and ladies' come and go, and viscounts ring up on the telephone.

THE DECORATION SCHEME.

This year the scheme of decoration was white and, gold. At one time it was hoped that it would be possible to reproduce some part of the palace at Versailles, but eventually it was decided to suggest it by a scheme of ivory white with gold fleur-de-lys and huge silken banners, and numbers of large orange trees, a favourite decoration of the French King. On both sides of the dais were arranged a bodyguard of Swiss Guards in their gorgeous uniforms, and on the bandstand there were fountains. When all the Courts had been received, Anna Pavlova and Novikoff danced a minuet in the centre of the hall.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "HIMALAYA" JUNE 27,

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow brings the following passengers,

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Alves, Mr A T	Holden, Mr J
Bell, Mr J G	Meary, Miss P L
Buckland, Mr E	Middlemas, Mr C H
Balfour, Lt J A	Ray, Mr S C
Bannister Mr F	Rabson, Mr T J
Dobb, Mr O E	Rhodes, Mr J
Dyer, Mr C S	Snowden, Mr W
Edmond, R A Lt J A	Tighe, Mr H A C
Eccleman, Mr H A	Townshend, Maj-Genl
Fowler, Major G and Mrs	C V Whitmore, Mr A
Hatton, Mr T and Mrs	Wace, Capt S L and Mrs

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.
Cordue, Col. W G R

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Miss	Lamb, Lt R M A
Buckley, Mr J L	Mcintosh, Mr J A
Bell, Lt S P	Mather, Mr G P
Bruce, Rev Prof G	Mackay, Miss
Boyson, Mr H A	Macleod, Mr J C
Bradshaw, Major C R	Marsh, Mr S M
Bond, Capt	Mayer, Sir Ward Miss
Burgess, Mr J	Mc Gregory, Mr K C
Bhandarker, Mr D S	Macleod, Mr J
Carlisle, Lt T H	Nicoll, Mr I D
Chase, Mr S N	Nicoll, Mr R and Mrs
Cameron, Prof and Mrs	Oyens, Mr F A H Patel, Mr M C
Ciceron, Mr	Peters, Miss
Crawford, Mr S J	Ray, Mr S N
Clinton, Mr W L	Rowe, Mr A W
DeMontmorency, Mr G F	Rose, Mr E C
Docter, Mr P P	Rasbotham, Capt D A and Mrs
Dutta, Mr N C	Sell, Mr F R
Fraser, Mr W C	Singh, Mr K
Fremant Mr A W	Smith, Major A
Hay, Dr A and Mrs	Turner, Mr A J
Hamilton, Mr R M	Wilkinson, Mr J V S
Heberlain, Mr H	Wilson, D C
Jaggarayudu, Mr K	Yusuf, Mr N M
Kennedy, Mr M	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Bahaduji, Mr	Hapgood, Major H B
Crawford, Mr F L	Symons, Major A
Gordon, Lt-Col L J F	Sapte, Lt-Col D

LONDON TO KARACHI.
Wilson, Mr J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.
Vander Gracht, Mr W A J M W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hoolon, Mr A C	Wadhumal, Mr T
Prestiger, Maj and Lt-Col G H	

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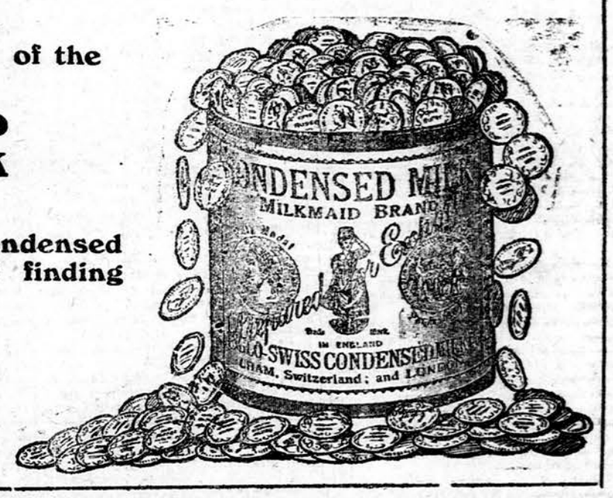

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WILL WOLFFE CONQUER CHANNEL?

NINETEEN PLUCKY ATTEMPTS.

It was, as you may recall, one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House who recently said, "Orme's Head and Flamborough Head are pretty well known to seamen; but Jabez Wolffe's head is by now nearly as familiar, for it is generally to be seen bobbing up and down somewhere in the English Channel."

Very soon I am going to make my twentieth cross-Channel attempt. But before I start I will tell you a few stories about the nineteen others. "Try, try, try again," is my motto, and the other night, when giving a swimming exhibition at a London variety hall, a comedian asked the people this riddle. He said, "Why is Jabez Wolffe like a petrified donkey?" And the answer, that made the whole house roar, was "Because he never knows when he's whacked." I must say that I blushed so on hearing the compliment that the cold water in my tank became quite tepid.

SWIMMER AND JELLY-FISH.

A slice of outrageous luck was when, starting from the South Foreland, the tide took me to the Goodwin Sands, over which I had to swim, clearing them close to the Chequer Buoy. And then a cantankerous jelly-fish stung me on the right arm, and that attempt was all U. P. Next day, taking a rest, I went into a little Dover restaurant for lunch, and the waiter, presenting the bill of fare, said to me, "Will you have a little jelly, or fish, sir?" Then he exploded with his own merriment, dropped a plate, and I told him it served him right.

At my first attempt of last year the tug was almost swamped, engine-room fires nearly extinguished, and tug drifting shorewards when I got the signal to come out. Going on board, I found the passengers in all sorts of conditions and positions, the most conspicuous of them being a French gentleman hanging on to the capstan, groaning. When I tried to get him on to his feet, he protested: "Non, non, my dearr Mistaire Voolffe; you go and drown by yourself. I will die hearr, vere ven zee ship turn von vay I can turn to zee othaire." I commend the expedient to sufferers from seasickness, though, of course, it won't be possible for everyone to sprawl on the ship's capstan in that manner at once.

TIDE VERY LOW!

During a swim passengers amuse themselves in various ways, most of my attempts being made in the daytime. They fish, take photographs, play cards, or count how many strokes I make per minute. On one occasion, one of the fishermen couldn't get a bite, so, philosophically going to get a drink instead, one of the others tied three bloaters to his hook in his absence. I saw it all, and could hardly swim for laughing, nearly going to the bottom when, as he excitedly pulled up his catch, someone called out like a Brighton fish-hawker, "Any fresh fish this morning?"

But the fisherman, or kipper fighter, as they named him, got his own back. We slept that night at a spotless little French inn, and when he went to bed, on the snow-white toilet-table, in place of his hair brushes and comb, the practical joker found those three bloaters.

Once when I got within three-quarters of a mile of Calais, the captain of a French man-o'-war was amongst those who helped me out, and on my remarking that I had unintentionally imbibed much sea water, he said, yes, he'd noticed there was a very low tide that morning.

I was swimming very slowly, and my trainer ruefully remarked he had employed every known expedient to help me along, when he was asked, "Wolffe's a Scot, isn't he? Why don't you try a thistle?"

On another occasion when the tug-boat was nearly swamped by sudden rough seas, and they signalled to me to abandon the swim, I hesitated, thinking it was perhaps safer where I was than to be pushed in again later on.

Usually I am pretty even-tempered during a swim, but two things I can't stand.

WHAT MAKES HIM WILD.

Before I swim I take no solid food, so the sight of anyone eating on deck makes me very hungry, and quite aggravates me, I always give the signal to my trainer, and he moves the picnic-maker away to the other side of the tug, where I cannot see him enjoying his toothsome sandwiches. My other oddity is dislike of having people turn their backs to me. It quite puts me off my stroke and really hampers me in my efforts. Knowing which fact, I was told of a friendly sailor who remarked to a passenger lolling back towards me on the rail, "Ere, guv'nor, a shark might eat 'im while 'e's swimming. Pity ter miss it arter you've come so far."

One of the most disastrous effects of my swims was a joke made by a South Coast newspaper when, my ordinary attire going astray, I bought a guinea rig-out just to get home in. The journal said I was "a wolf in cheap clothing." Worse than an adverse tide, wasn't it?

For queer reporting, though, a French paper took premier position, when, translated, it said, "Wolffe kicked off the English shore, and swam full of vigour and barley water," which, though, being a teetotaller, certainly is my favourite training fluid.

TO FRIGHTEN THE SHARKS?

Englishmen, I know, love jokes about our national musical instrument, and I always have the bagpipes played to me during a Channel swim.

Well, after one of my attempts, an Englishman said to me, "You had an uncomfortable time, Wolffe. But it was nothing to what I suffered. I can only swim one length of the bath, but two more tunes and I should have joined you in the water."

The champion odd remark, as I may phrase it, was made to me by an inquisitive yachtsman who put off in a small boat, and said, "I suppose you would progress better if your arms and legs were longer?" "Yes," I told him, "because my feet would touch the bottom, and I could then walk with them."

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

ATTACKED BY A POLECAT.

The son of a Hitchin nurseryman was savagely attacked by a large polecat in his hen-coop in mail week. The animal flew at his face, but he managed to kill it with a bar of iron. Several chickens in the neighbourhood had recently been killed mysteriously.

ANCIENT GREEK STATUE FOUND.

A life-size ancient marble statue was accidentally discovered on the banks of Lake Alban, where a new road is being built. The workmen hid the statue, intending to smuggle it abroad, but the police discovered the hiding-place and seized the statue, which, although headless and armless has been identified as a Greek masterpiece, representing Phœbus. It evidently belonged to the Imperial villa overlooking the lake.

ROYALIST SUSPECTS FREED.

Great interest has been taken here in the result of the trial of Dona Julia Brito Cunha, a lady of good family, who has been imprisoned since August, accused of conspiracy against the Republic. She was acquitted in mail week with six other prisoners. Many ladies were present in court, as the prisoner is much respected and esteemed. She had been associated with many charitable institutions.

A WOODEN-LEGGED HERO.

A wooden-legged man named Sailing told, at an inquest at Edmonton on Raymond Taylor Carter, of Edmonton, who was drowned while bathing in the Lea, how he dived 14 times to recover the body. He eventually succeeded, but by that time life was extinct. Sailing, who has previously rescued a number of persons from drowning, and possesses the Royal Humane Society medal, was warmly commended by coroner and jury.

QUEEN MOTHER AND A PORTRAIT.

Sir Luke Fildes' portrait of King Edward in Court dress, which Queen Alexandra values very highly, has been withdrawn from the Royal Academy, to which it was lent by her Majesty for exhibition. The picture never appeared in the catalogue, and it was understood that her Majesty would send for it at any time that she might desire to have it back in her own possession. It is reported that the portrait has been removed from its prominent position in the galleries, because of the menace to the academy and other exhibitions demonstrated by the recent outrage at the academy.

MASKED HIGHWAYMEN.

Four masked and armed men ambushed in a wood by the roadside held up Mr. Chambers, manager of the Provincial Bank, Listowel, in mail week, as he was driving with an assistant to Abbeyfeale, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry. Mr. Chambers suddenly found himself confronted by two men, who held revolvers to his head and breast, while the others covered his companion. The men possessed themselves of a box containing about £500 in gold, silver, and notes; cut the harness of the horse attached to their car, compelled the occupants to dismount, and at the point of the revolver drove them in front before taking to their heels.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

Lord Channing of Willingborough presided at the annual meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, held at Kensington Town Hall. Mrs. Annie Besant said even the vivi-sector would not dare to say that a poisoned body was more healthy than the one which enjoyed that complete health which nature gave, when natural laws were regarded. We needed the service of scientific minds, but we needed it along the lines of finding out ways of preserving health rather than by trying how to poison the body against possible diseases.

ALEXANDRA DAY ROSES.

Busy times have been experienced at the John Groom Cripplegate at Clerkenwell, where millions of artificial wild rose blossoms were manufactured in anticipation of Alexandra Day. "At ordinary times," an official of the institution told a Press representative, "we keep going about 280 crippled girls, all of whom find congenial and lucrative occupation in our work rooms. Alexandra Day orders made it necessary to take on a further 50 hands." Five million single blossoms, in addition to thousands of wreaths, were ordered, and to make these it was necessary to utilise,

28,000 yards of sateen,
One ton of pins,
120 million seeds (stamens).

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS.

Racial inter-marriage is one of the causes of the excessive birth of males, according to Professor William Bateson, who discussed several curious points of sex heredity at the Royal Institution. The Argentine statistics, he said showed that from Italian fathers and Argentine mothers there were born 105 males to 100 females, whereas to Italian fathers and mothers the number of sons was only a fraction over equality. This excess of males was not confined to man. In dogs generally the proportion was 117 to 100, and in cattle there were 107 males to 100 females. On the other hand, the positions were reversed in the case of some species of birds. In a general collection of various birds 352 males were hatched and 514 females. Between the years 1841 to 1901, Professor Bateson added statistics showed that the number of sons born in proportion to daughters had decreased from decade to decade. Generally, more sons were born to older parents.

STRANGE STORY OF SPAIN.

GIRL WALLED UP IN A LONELY HOUSE.

The Police of Barcelona are reported to be investigating the story of Esteban Gutierrez, a stone mason, who declares that he was forced to wall up a young girl in a building near the city. Gutierrez says that two well-dressed men called at his home with a motor-car, and asked him to accompany them a short distance into the country to carry out some urgent repairs. When they were outside the city the men seized Gutierrez, bound him, and blindfolded his eyes. A few minutes later the car stopped in front of a lonely house. The mason says he was led inside, and ordered to wall up a narrow aperture. He heard some one sobbing, and, tearing the bandage from his eyes, he saw a young girl, bound with ropes and wedged in the aperture. His captors ordered him to build a wall so as to enclose the unfortunate girl, and when Gutierrez refused they threatened him with revolvers. He says that he was forced to comply with their commands, after which the car conveyed him to a wood several miles away.

THE TWO SERVICES.

OUR SECOND NAVY.

It is now apparent that the Admiralty by no means intend to confine their policy of arming merchant ships to the fast passenger-carrying liner on the most frequented routes. Messrs. Houlder Brothers have recently arranged with the Board for their five fast meat and passenger carrying boats, which run at fortnightly intervals to the River Plate, to be armed with 4.7in. guns. This arming of our food carriers, such as fast liners must all become in time of war, since few passengers are likely to risk their lives or liberties to travel on anything but the most urgent business, is a policy which will commend itself to all thinking men; and it so happens that the Admiralty have a large number of discarded 4.7 in. guns and mountings on their hands, which were taken out of vessels of little fighting value, withdrawn from stations in all parts of the world during the great "scrapping" era in the earliest years of the present century. These guns and mountings, although of an obsolescent pattern, are still good enough for arming ships of our Mercantile Marine, which are not large enough, or whose scantlings and hull are not strong enough, to carry larger and later guns with their more searching concussions, when brought into action. There are also a large number of discarded 12-pounders, stored as reserves in our naval arsenals, which could at a pinch, be used for arming small craft around our coasts in time of war, as this would help preserve our coasting trade from molestation by enemy's torpedo craft. In fact, if so minded, the British Admiralty could probably make the Seven Seas, and all the coasts of British dominions, bristle with naval guns, new and old, the latter being of a sufficiently effective type for auxiliary purposes in every part of our Empire.

"ALBION OR US".

Under the name heading of "Krieg oder Frieden mit England?" Herr Arthur Dolge, of Stuttgart, has published a pamphlet, written by Herr Oberlehrer Edmund Weber, dealing with this momentous question. The publication has the merit of directness. Its author is in favour of war with this country. He heads his publication with the dictum "It is not possible for two nations to rule the world, it must be either Albion or us." The ideas of such great Powers as the United States or Russia on this matter do not trouble the writer. He accuses England of supporting Germany's enemies in 1864, 1870-71, and 1905. He also alludes to the "official" (sic) inspection of French fortification on the German frontier by Field-Marshal Sir John French in 1911. The pamphlet strikes us as too one-sided in tone to be worthy of serious consideration. Great Britain should keep her armaments both on sea and land so efficient as to be able to oppose any enemy with success; but we deprecate constant allusion to any one Power as "the" enemy of the future. England seeks no war anywhere. She merely desires to defend her shores and trade routes against anyone. That many Germans do not desire war with England is proved by Count Posadovsky's saying, that, "Volkommen phantastisch ist jedoch der Verdacht, dasz Deutschland jemals in der Lage sein konnte, einen Angriffskrieg gegen das Inselreich zu furhren." (The idea that Germany is preparing to carry out an attack against the Island Kingdom is quite fantastic.)

EXODUS OF ADMIRALS.

Instead of this being a "lean" year in the number of changes in the flag lists, it has been marked by an abnormal exodus of admirals from active service. During the whole of 1912, there were only eleven removals of admirals, voluntary and by reason of age, whereas in the first half of this year the total has reached twelve, and even now it is possible that the "run" has not ended. Of the dozen flag officers who have gone off the active list this year, one—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Hotham—was affected by the inexorable age rules, six admirals and four rear-admirals have been permitted to retire at their own request, and one Admiral—Sir James Goodrich—has been placed on the retired list under the non-service regulations in consequence of not having been employed in his late rank.

RECRUITING AND EMIGRATION.

It is stated that so great has been the dearth of recruits for the Regular Army during the last ten weeks that the depot staffs are practically idle. County battalions are suffering most of all, and it has been arranged that county regiments will march through their counties as soonas the autumn manœuvres are over in the hope of securing recruits. One cause of the death of recruits is the emigrating in dangerously large numbers of the best class for the purpose of Army recruiting. The state of the labour market is another cause, for among the recruitable class there are very few unemployed. The surplus of the labour market, which could formerly be looked upon with certainty as a field for "Army raw material," has now scarcely any existence in the country districts.

H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND'S MIXED WELCOME.

From the flag-showing purpose for which it was arranged, the cruise of the New Zealand has reached the most interesting stage of the world-wide voyage. The gift ship is at present visiting ports in New Zealand, so that the people who provided her as a contribution to the defence of the British Empire are afforded the opportunity of going on board the vessel—which they are doing in thousands—giving a practical expression of their spontaneous loyalty and a visible sign of the doctrine of co-operative action in the common defence of the Empire. In these circumstances it is much to be regretted that at Wellington, the first port of call in New Zealand waters, the reception which the vessel received was somewhat lukewarm. "The Governor," says a correspondent, "after an exchange of compliments with Captain Halsey hurriedly returned to Auckland, and Opposition ists suggest that he took his cue from the Government, because the New Zealand was offered by the ex-Premier, Sir Joseph Ward." By way of counteracting this alleged lukewarmness the local friends of the ex-Premier presented to the New Zealand a portrait of Sir Joseph Ward in oils, with a silver plate recording that the gift of the ship was made during Sir Joseph Ward's Premiership. Honours were, therefore easy, but it is nevertheless unfortunate that the New Zealand's epoch-making cruise cannot be kept out of the party rut.

ARMY CORPS OR DIVISIONS.

The military correspondent of the "Times" has recently dealt with the question of battle order in the British Army as this is affected by the formation of army corps and divisions, each of these formations having its own commander. Following on the South African Campaign there arose a feeling, amongst military leaders of eminence, against the army corps formation. The causes which gave rise to this opposition were numerous and space will not permit of our recapitulating them here. It is sufficient perhaps to remark that the conduct of that war amply demonstrated the fact that from the very outset of the campaign until its close our field commanders were continually being outclassed, because their strategic and tactical evolutions were slow and cumbersome. Having an exceedingly mobile foe to deal with, the net result of this slow moving was that in the majority of instances the intentions of our fighting generals were anticipated by their opponents or else the forces set to carry them out were struck at when they had least chance of retaliating. The battles fought were rarely brought to a decisive issue in fact, until Lord Kitchener adopted the simple and practical methods of "driving," which plan he was only able to adopt after having established defensive lines of block-houses, etc., on which to force his opponents.

FORMIDABLE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

In the Pennsylvania class, the Americans mean to produce a very formidable group of fighting ships. According to published reports, they are to displace no less than 31,000 tons, on a 29ft. draught; they are to steam 20½ knots and to carry twelve 14in. guns of the latest pattern, in four triple-gun turrets, so placed that a concentrated fire of great power can easily be delivered on any required bearing. The ships will likewise carry twenty-four 5in. guns, which the United States Navy Board appear to be wedded to as a secondary armament, and four 21in. torpedo tubes. While the primary armament will be protected with armour plates 18in. thick, as port-plates to her triple-gun turrets, there will, unlike the growing custom to provide medium protection for secondary armament by other nations, be no armoured protection provided for the secondary armament. The American contend that to place armour of medium thickness around the 5in. guns is only to invite the distruction of their crews by providing a means of detonation for their opponent's shell, which would otherwise pass through the slight obstruction offered them without exploding at all. They believe in either giving these lighter guns adequate protection or no protection at all; and as it is out of the question to surround them with plates of 12in thickness, or above they leave them practically fully exposed to an enemy's fire. But then the secondary armament will not, it is anticipated, be used in a general action, except on those very rare occasions when ships close each other to moderate ranges.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

The most treasured possession, perhaps, of the "Queen Mary's Own" Hussars, says a writer in the "Graphic," is the set of silver trumpets, provided out of the sum allotted to the 18th Hussars as their share of the prize-money accruing from the sale of the French cavalry horses captured at Waterloo. None of our light cavalry regiments at Waterloo, did more brilliant work than the 18th Hussars, one of the regiments of Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade. They left a fourth of their numbers on the field, and one of the most dashing episodes was the magnificent charge the regiment made on the French cuirassiers and artillery after the repulse of Napoleon's Imperial Guard. They charged and scattered the cuirassiers and captured the artillery, being led by their one-armed General, Sir Hussey Vivian, in person. On first riding up to the 18th, he shouted, "18th will you follow me?" and was answered by Sergeant-Major Jeffs with, Yes, General. To H—l, if you will lead us!" whereupon the Hussars galloped forward. In the attack on the artillery they caught a French battery limbered up, in the act of galloping off. Colonel the Hon. Henry Murray, who headed that onset, "leaped his horse over the traces between the leaders and wheelers of a French gun which was hurrying across the front," stopping the escape with disastrous results to the enemy. A troop of the 18th also, numbering some thirty-five men, charged a French infantry square, dashing at it across the famous "Sunken Road." The 18th after that plunged into the thick of an immense crowd of the retreating Imperial Guard, too badly disorganised to attempt serious defence, but still sufficiently dangerous. In the melee Colonel Murray was nearly bayoneted, and was saved only by his orderly, who cut down no fewer than six French guardsmen in succession.

THE THREE-FARTHING POST.

350,000,000 LETTERS A YEAR IN CHINA.

Mr. Henry Perry-Ayscough, one of the leading officials of the Chinese Postal Service, has just reached London on leave of absence. On his way home he visited Mongolia, which has become a centre of interest in the Far East by reason of its declaration of independence from the new Chinese Republic. Mr. Perry-Ayscough had opportunities of calling at towns that are very infrequently visited by Englishmen, and is convinced that the Mongols will resist China should the latter Power make war on them, and that they will be supported in their resistence by the Russians.

The two services in China which had remained stedfast whoever was in power, he said were the customs and the postal services. The progress of the letter department was truly astounding. It wae originally started by Sir Robert Hart as the Customs' Postal Service, but had grown to such proportions that two years ago it was taken from the customs and made an independent organisation, with M. Piry, a Frenchman, at its head. The Chinese are great letter writers, and something over 350,000,000 letters were carried by the Chinese posts last year.

"It is the most extensive postal system in the world." Mr. Perry-Ayscough declared "Up to the time of the Revolution we had a posts office at Lhassa, in Tibet, but that has been closed down now."

The Chinese post will carry a letter to any part of China for 3 cents (about three farthings), whether it is sent by rail, or horse, or foot courier.

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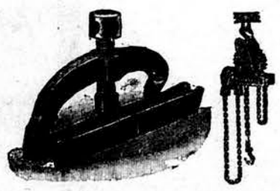

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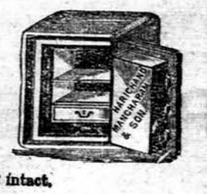

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